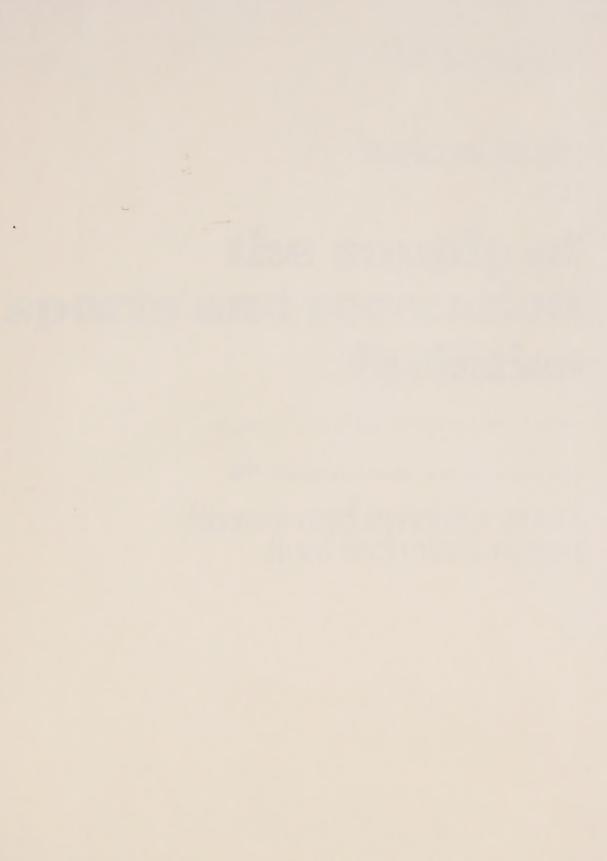


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University of Toronto-York University
Joint Program in Transportation

national study on

# the supply of sports and recreation facilities

PHASE II - INVENTORY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES



Health and Welfare Canada

Santé et Rien-être social Canada

fitness and amateur sport final technical report

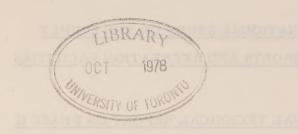


# NATIONAL STUDY ON THE SUPPLY OF SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT ON PHASE II INVENTORY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

December 1974





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### INTRODUCTION

The recommendations of major recreation documents and a deep concern for student employment in Canada are at the origin of the National Study on the Supply for Sport and Recreation Facilities.

The National Study was conceived as an indefinite number of studies on the general concept of supply and demand for recreation facilities, each study being regarded as one phase of the total project. The present report concerns the second phase  $\ensuremath{^{(1)}}$  of this series of studies.

Although most of the facilities studied here do not directly pertain to the mandate of this organization, it is believed that a thorough understanding of participation in physical recreation and amateur sport is dependent upon an understanding of the participation of Canadians in all leisure activities. The distribution of facilities required for the former was examined within the context of the distribution of facilities necessary for all leisure-oriented activities. Accordingly, a wholistic approach was adopted permitting the accumulation of comprehensive data which could subsequently be distributed to appropriate responsibility centers which more directly service the general leisure field, but which would, at the same time, meet the specific requirements of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program.

The general plan for the second phase was first publicly discussed in October 1971 at a meeting of federal and provincial representatives held at Katimavik. This phase, it was agreed, would involve the survey of 'socio-cultural facilities' across Canada. In April 1972, a meeting of federal-provincial government representatives was held to discuss the conduct of the socio-cultural facilities survey. This meeting produced a series of Operating Principles for the survey (Appendix A); it was decided to conduct the study during the summer months. A technical committee met a few days later to discuss the content and the form of the instruments to be used.

Two preliminary reports (one 'general' and one 'technical') were circulated prior to this 'final' report. The preliminary reports differed from this one in three respects. Firstly, the preliminary reports did not include data from Alberta since this province participated in the study at a later date and the reports did not include Winnipeg as a metropolitan community but as a city excluding a group of adjacent localities. These changes appear in the present report. Secondly, the preliminary reports were titled 'National Study on the Supply and Demand for Sport and Recreation Facilities'. In this 'final' report the term 'demand' was left out. The major reason for

The results of the first phase are to be integrated with the data collected during the third phase and consequently will be published at a later date. The first and third phases consist of two surveys of sport facilities.

this change proceeds from the fact that other federal departments have initiated national studies of recreation demand, thus, suggesting that it might be misleading to refer to this department current studies as 'demand' studies. Thirdly, a series of appendices which appeared in the preliminary "Technical Report" are excluded here. These are: Appendices E ("Memorandum to Provincial Coordinators"), F ("Expenses Guidelines"), G ("Instructions to Questionnaire Processors"), H ("Progress Report, June 7"), I ("Chief Field Coordinator Final Report") of the Technical Report.

This report describes the conduct of the study. It is divided in two general parts. The first one titled "Methodology" is divided in five chapters showing the objectives of the study, the instruments, the method of data collection, the method of data administration and the techniques of analysis. The second part shows the types of data derived from this study.

PART I

METHODOLOGY



# CHAPTER I

NEEDS FOR AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY



### A. NEEDS FOR THE STUDY

The necessity to undertake an inventory of sport and recreation facilities in Canada has been stressed in various documents. Some of these sources are as follows:

- Proceedings of the Resources for Tomorrow Conference (1961), Vol. 3, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962
- Leisure in Canada, The Proceedings of the Montmorency
  Conference on Leisure (1969), Ottawa: Information Canada,
  1971
- A Report of Physical Recreation, Fitness and Amateur Sport in Canada, Montreal: P.S. Ross and Partners, 1969
- Report of the Task Force on Sports for Canadians, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969
- Report to the Recreation Committee of the National Advisory
  Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport, Ottawa: Fitness and
  Amateur Sport Branch, National Health and Welfare
  Department, 1971
- Report Recreation Research, Ottawa: Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, National Health and Welfare Department, 1971

For years, inventories of facilities have been undertaken at the municipal level. These inventories have had various drawbacks (a) only the richer communities could afford sophisticated expertise, (b) many small-scale surveys proved of minimal value due to the inadequacy of the research techniques used, and, (c) data could not be compared between localities or areas due to the lack of similarity in survey methods and in operational definitions.

At the time of the first proposal for a national inventory of sport and recreation facilities, no provincial or national inventories of sports and recreation facilities had been completed.

Although the necessity to undertake inventories has never been fully documented and the rationale for them never explained in terms satisfying all parties involved, it is clear that such data have been and will be used for very practical planning and analytical issues. Some of these issues are as follows:

- Municipal planners often face two problems of coordination regarding the use of recreation facilities. Firstly, in large municipalities, many recreation facilities are not owned or administered by the municipal service. This leads to a situation whereby the local recreation planner does not always know of the existing potential for recreation allocation. Secondly, in small municipalities there is often only one individual who is responsible for public recreation. This leads to a situation whereby the departure of such an individual can create confusion relating to use of recreation facilities unless pertinent documents are available to his successor.

- Another issue to which an inventory of facilities addresses itself is the 'determination of recreationally deprived areas'. It would be naive to think that this inventory presents a simple answer to the question. If locality A has 2 swimming pools and locality B of same population size has one, does it mean that locality B is 'deprived'? Locality B may have 2 usable beaches while locality A has none or locality B may not want a second swimming pool or locality B may have a total of recreation facilities worth (money) two times those of locality A. In other words, to decide whether or not a locality or an area is deprived in relation to another, additional data to those collected in this inventory must be collected. These must include participation data, desires/ aspirations data, data on political priorities and a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the natural and man-made facilities available. Until such time as the areas have been similarly assessed, it is doubtful that the determination of 'recreationally deprived areas' be possible according to national, provincial or regional criteria. The present inventory, however, provides the first nationally comparable data base on sport and recreation facilities.
- A third issue to which an inventory of facilities addresses itself is the 'relationship to policies'. At the various level of government, policies exist in terms of priorities and approaches to these priorities as regard to sport and recreation facilities. If the concern is for success in regional, provincial, national or international games, for physical health, for social participation, for the reduction of capital expenditures, or for tourism attractivity, those facilities related to the sports concerned, those related to various forms of exercising, those which will accommodate group activities, those with potential for multiple use, and those with tourism qualities will be the units of analysis. In other words, depending on the concern and area of jurisdiction of a government or an agency, a different type of analysis may be carried out on the inventory data. The present inventory attempts to provide basic information which should help satisfy all these analyses.
- A fourth issue to which an inventory of facilities addresses itself is the 'utilization of planning models'. One major objective of planning models is to predict future resources requirements. In this sense, facilities inventories provide an empirical basis for the elaboration of trends and extrapolations

and consequently provide an insight into what may be needed in the future. A second major objective of planning models is to relate supply with demand in a consistent and 'useful' manner (see other points above). In this light, unless tests are made with real data, these models and related equations can never be validated. The present inventory provides an incentive to the development of planning models across Canada and it provides a basis for comparing these models with each other. Also, before we can practically use 'expressed' demand (opinions/desires) and 'manifest' demand (participants/attendants) for facilities in supply and demand models, the current policies regarding equality of opportunities (in terms of quality and quantity) suggest that two conditions must be satisfied: the populations must be informed as to the facilities that are available to them and the populations must be 'exposed' (have experienced) to a wide range of alternative uses of facilities or activities, then we will be able to rely better on demand data. The present inventory should help inform these populations and it should help evaluate the quantity and quality of 'exposure' they have to facilities.

### B. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

When we examine the needs for the study, it becomes obvious that the general purpose of the study was to obtain a data base for recreation and sport planning and policy-making at all levels of the delivery system. The study was to provide a global picture of facilities provided by various types of organizations and, it was to provide a basis for comparison or analysis. Furthermore, the study was to inform as to each province's level of achievement in terms of sport and recreation facilities in order to stimulate exchanges between them.

### C. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Due to some problems encountered at various phases of the study, there is a slight discrepancy between the proposed objectives and those which were met. The following points illustrate this statement.

- We obtained information on major socio-cultural facilities. These are: exhibition halls, museums, art galleries, libraries, auditoriums, studios, drive-in theatres, open-air theatres, social meeting (liquor) establishments and multi-purpose halls.
- For each facility, we obtained information pertaining to site, administration, ownership, area occupied, type, equipment, and programs conducted in or on the facility.

- 3. This information was collected in 1,935 Canadian localities. This included 66.0 percent of all Canadian localities with a population above 1,000 and 85.8 percent of Canadian 'cities', 'towns' and 'villages' with a population above 1,000.
- 4. The facilities surveyed were only those open to the 'general public' during the past year. This meant that any individual had to have the opportunity to use the facility at least once (Ontario: 10 times) during the past year.

More specific information, such as the operational definitions of the facilities, is presented in the following chapters.

CHAPTER II

THE INSTRUMENTS



Two instruments were used to conduct the study: a questionnaire and a set of instructions. The questionnaire was structured, pre-coded and administered by a field researcher. The set of instructions included a Manual and three supplements which were aimed at helping the field researcher in his work.

### A. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire (Appendix B) was divided into 10 parts which are as follows.

### Part 1:

One page which introduced the study and aimed at recording information on the locality involved,

### Part 2:

One page which aimed at recording information on the site and the building where a socio-cultural facility included in the study was found,

### Part 3 to 9:

Pages which aimed at recording information on each type of facility included in the study.

### Part 10:

Page which aimed at recording information on programs taking place in the facility studied.

A series of problems arose during the data collection and the data processing phases of the study due to errors made on the questionnaire form. The following describes those problems which are related to the interpretation of the results of the study.

Part 2 (Building and Site): Section D (Column 52) included a question where the categories were incomplete. If parking was both "pay" and "free" the answer was not recorded. Also, if it was not known whether parking was free or pay, recorded, there was no category of response indicating an "unknown" type of parking. This must be taken into account in the interpretation of the data. Section F did not include any provision for joint ownership of the building considered. Although one owner is assured to be reported correctly, the possibility of multiple ownership must be taken into account when interpreting the data.

Part 5 (Auditoriums): A first problem encountered with this 'part' was the fact that three types of heights were collected

by the provinces: (1) height from floor of facility to floor of stage, (2) height from floor of stage to top of movable curtains and (3) height from floor of stage to ceiling of stage. In order to standardize the information across Canada, the first type of height was not punched on computer cards. If type 2 and type 3 heights were provided for a facility, the first type was punched in columns 36-38 and the second type was punched in columns 70-72 for all the provinces. If only one type of height was provided, this measure referred to type 2 for Quebec and it was punched in columns 36-38; in Ontario, this same measure also referred to type 2, but was punched in columns 70-72. For all other provinces, this measure referred to type 3 and was punched in columns 70-72.\* A second problem was the awkward position of the variable "number of screens" (column 43) which applied to section F, on the questionnaire and not to section E as it seemed. This variable will have dubious value for any analysis.

Part 8 (Social Meeting Establishments): There was no specification as to the types (fixed and movable) of seats in section D. It was assumed that both types were recorded.

Part 10 (Socio-cultural Activities): The difficulties encountered with this 'part' of the questionnaire are numerous and refer as much to content as to form. The problems are consequently discussed later (Chapter V).

The selection of the variables or characteristics to be gathered on each facility was done by a limited number of recreation specialists and will continue to be a controversial issue in future studies of this type.

# B. INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL (and Supplements)

A fourteen page Manual (Appendix C) explaining the use of the questionnaire was distributed to the interviewers at the beginning of the study (June 7). The Manual provides general directives on the use of the questionnaire as a whole and of each 'part'. Definitions of terms are provided, examples are given, exceptions to general rules are given, etc... In addition to the Interviewer's Manual, three other related documents were provided. These are: "Proposed Work Method for Provincial Coordinators", "Instructions for Regional Coordinators" and "Summary of Solutions to Field Problems" (Appendix D). The first two sets of instructions accompanied the Manual while the "summary" was sent to the provinces one and half months after the beginning of the study.

<sup>\*</sup> The term 'punched' is used because the correction was made directly on the computer cards.

Although useful, these documents contained some inadequacies. The following lists these problems and briefly describes some of the methods used to correct them.

- 1. Two of the three sets of instructions to the coordinators were not integral parts of the Manual. Consequently, these supplements were not always seen as important documents and in many instances were lost or ignored. One major issue stressed by these documents was the possibility of using a technique of verification of the questionnaires. Fortunately, this technique was reiterated at a meeting of provincial assistant coordinators and was used as indicated in Progress Reports from the field.
- 2. The Manual referred to here was the second edition which was not used as extensively as it should have been. A first edition had been used during the training of provincial assistant coordinators (Phase I and II), but one week later a new edition dated June 1st was sent to all provinces. In the new edition, only a few changes were made but field problems encountered led us to believe that the new edition was not studied as it should have been.
- 3. The 'Summary of Solutions to Field Problems' was made available to provinces very late in the course of the Study. Although many errors were corrected subsequently, it is assumed that some errors were never corrected due to the difficulty of returning to the communities surveyed.
- 4. The Manual was not clear on the objectives of the survey. In this respect, there were three areas of uncertainty. First, the localities to be surveyed were neither listed nor adequately defined. One cause of this situation proceeded from the complex definitions given to the terms 'incorporated' and 'non-incorporated' and the terms 'census subdivisions' in the Canadian Population Census literature. Fortunately, it was possible during the course of the study to use a relatively consistent definition of the localities involved (Appendix E). The second area of uncertainty was the lack of clarity of the expression "open to the general public". This was, to a certain extent, operationalized and communicated to the field researchers early in the course of the study. The third area of uncertainty refers to the definition of the facilities to be included in the study, particularly 'social meeting establishments' and 'multi-purpose halls'. This problem was solved through transfer of data and recording.

5. The Manual did not state the needs for the survey. This, according to Progress Reports from the field, reduced the field researcher's motivation and general operating efficiency.

More details on the solutions to the problems related to the instruments appear in Chapter IV and  $V_{\star}$ 

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION



The data collection phase of the study can be divided into four parts: (A) selection and hiring of personnel, (B) responsibility, supervision and authority, (C) training, and (D) surveying. Although parts A, B and C occurred somewhat simultaneously, they will be described and discussed separately to simplify this presentation.

### A. SELECTION AND HIRING

Two kinds of personnel were used in the study: central staff and field researchers. The following briefly describes the number of people involved, and how they were selected and hired.

- 1. Central staff: The central staff referred to two federal administrators, one research director, one federal field coordinator, five federal research assistants, five claimprocessors, fifteen questionnaire-processors and twelve provincial consultants. The federal administrators, the provincial consultants and the research assistants were already on hand prior to the planning of the study (March, 1972). The federal coordinator was hired as a 'consultant' by Recreation Canada in April 1972. On June 1st, a new research director was hired as research coordinator for the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, the claim-processors and questionnaire-processors were hired through the Canada Manpower Centre of Ottawa. In order to be hired, the claim-processors and questionnaire-processors had to be students with a work background similar to the tasks involved in the study.
- 2. Field researchers: The field researchers referred to interviewers, regional coordinators and assistant provincial coordinators (Table I). The assistant provincial coordinators were hired (except for Alberta) (1) around June 1st, the regional coordinators were hired around June 7 and the interviewers were hired around June 15. The field researchers were all hired through Canada Manpower Offices across Canada and the major criteria of selection were: previous involvement in recreation and/or research and having a status of student. It will be noted that proportionally, Alberta hired more people than in other provinces. This is due to Alberta's simultaneous involvement in both supply studies (Alberta had not participated in the 1971 survey).

In Alberta, the assistant provincial coordinator and a regional coordinator were hired five months earlier.

TABLE I

# DISTRIBUTION OF FIELD RESEARCHERS

	TOTAL	13	13	13	Ľ	97	104	17	17	33	24	ħÜ	10	351	
	INTERVIEWERS	6	6	6	cr	78	. 82	13	13	26	18	m	6	275	
CVITILIZATION OF THE PROPERTY	REGIONAL COORDINATORS	m	m	m		16	17	m	m	ŀΛ	5	-	0	09	
	ASSISTANT PROVINCIAL COORDINATORS		1		1	m	2	П	1	2	Н	proof	1	16	
	PROVINCES (POPULATION) 1971	NEWFOUNDLAND (522,104)	NOVA SCOTIA (788,960)	NEW BRUNSWICK (634,557)	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	QUEBEC (6,027,764)	ONTARIO (7,703,106)	MANITOBA (988,247)	SASKATCHEWAN (926,242)	ALBERTA (1,627,874)	BRITISH COLUMBIA (2,184,621)	YUKON (18,388)	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (34,807)	TOTAL	

The above-stated method of hiring did not entail major problems and appeared adequate. However, as will be discussed in the next section (C), the scheduling was in some ways inadequate.

### B. RESPONSIBILITY, SUPERVISION AND AUTHORITY

For the purpose of analysis this phase of the study can be divided in two: relations among field researchers, and relations between field researchers and central staff. The following describes the roles and the methods of responsibility, supervision and authority in these two areas.

1. Among field researchers: The role of the assistant provincial coordinators and the role of the regional coordinators were defined in the two sets of instructions supplementing the Manual. The authority assigned to each position was also provided. The interviewers were responsible to the regional coordinators, who in turn were responsible to the assistant provincial coordinator.

The method of supervision at the provincial level varied according to provinces. In some provinces, it was possible for the provincial assistant coordinator to visit the interviewers and the regional coordinators in the field. However, most provinces used supervisory meetings held at the central provincial office to learn what was happening in the field. In addition to these meetings, a system of reports was instituted at the provincial level whereby the regional coordinators communicated problems or progress on the study to the provincial assistant coordinator. These reports varied widely between provinces as well as between interviewers: some reports emphasized interpersonal relationships while others emphasized such objective items as number of towns covered, number of questionnaires of each type completed, etc. Although the two methods of supervision at the provincial level had not been suggested in the study guidelines (the assumption being that the provincial coordinators would initiate the best method, given the circumstances), a third method was emphasized in the study documents. This method of supervision consisted essentially of verifying the interviewers' work through the questionnaires which they had completed. A validity check on 5 to 10 percent of the questionnaires was conducted at the provincial level. A sample of questionnaires was selected at random from each interviewer and a sample of answers on these questionnaires were checked by contacting the respondent by phone.

2. Between field researchers and central staff: The role of the assistant provincial coordinator was stated in a supplement to the Manual: however, the document did not indicate to whom this person was responsible. Throughout the study, it became clear that there was dual responsibility: with the study director (in Ottawa) and with the provincial coordinator (at the provincial level). Although conflicts of views between these two individuals had not been evident, this situation was confusing to some assistant provincial coordinators, as indicated in their progress reports. the other hand, an Operations Manual (June 17) distributed to the central staff described the ways through which the central staff could relate to the field researchers. In this Manual, it was stated that only five staff members were allowed to relate directly to the field researchers, the provincial consultant (coordinator) or the assistant provincial coordinator.

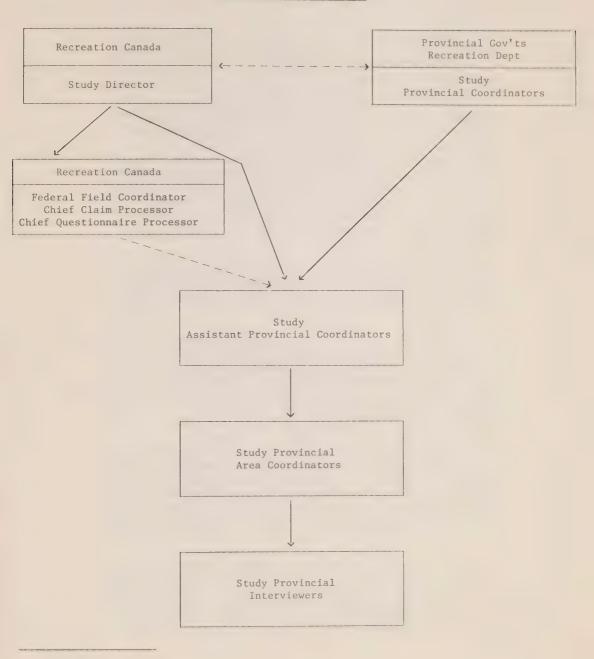
The communication and authority structure established and used during the study (see Figure I) appeared adequate.

The method of supervision used by the federal field coordinator and the study director in regard to the work performed at the provincial level was very simple. It was based on progress reports and on verification of questionnaires. Unfortunately, a clear method of reporting progress from the provincial operations to the federal headquarters had not been presented prior to the beginning of the study. This undoubtedly reduced the impact of the study director's knowledge of the progress of the provincial operations. Progress reports were in fact sent in, but with varying degrees of accuracy and with varying frequency. Although 'irregularities' at the provincial level were not noticeable, it would have, however, been difficult for the study director to be too strict with the assistant provincial coordinators for various reasons. Firstly, the success of the operation depended on the competence and judgment of these coordinators who had a greater knowledge of the local situation: secondly, the relative degree of authority were not clearly defined, as indicated above. Consequently, the process of questionnaire verification was the most powerful supervisory tool at the federal level. In this regard, a logical editing was conducted at the federal level on each locality's completed questionnaire. From feedback on these edits, the provinces corrected some of the errors. A description of this task is presented in the next chapter: Method of Data Processing. In the future, it might be more appropriate if the validity of the questionnaires were verified by a special team responsible only to the study director. This would relieve the assistant coordinator from this task and it might insure a greater impartiality.

#### FIGURE I

# STUDY MAJOR FORMAL AUTHORITY AND

COMMUNICATION STRUCTURE\*



\*Solid Lines: Authority
Dotted Lines: Communication

#### C. TRAINING

The training of the field researchers (assistant provincial coordinators, regional coordinators and interviewers) was done in three phases.

- 1. First Phase: A series of meetings were held throughout Canada to familiarize the field researchers with the use of the instruments. These meetings were chaired by the federal field coordinator in six provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Newfoundland. The meeting in Nova Scotia included the representatives from Prince Edward Island. In other provinces, a senior administrator of Recreation Canada conducted similar meetings. In some provinces all the field researchers attended the meeting: in others, only the coordinators were involved. In some provinces, the meeting lasted a few hours, while in others it lasted up to two days. These variations were due to the needs expressed in the provincial level as well as to such technicalities as the number of individuals hired prior to the meeting.
- Second Phase: Prior to or following the meeting with the field coordinator (or with the senior administrator) each province organized training sessions for the field researchers.

Depending on the province, these sessions varied to a certain extent in terms of length, resource people in attendance, field training, and sophistication of surveying and interviewing techniques. The provinces which had the longest training period were: Yukon (14 days), Northwest Territories (14 days) and Ontario (12 days). The training periods in other provinces varied from 2 to 8 days. It might be indicated here that the length of the training period was in some instances determined by the expenses involved. Although provinces had a fixed amount for training expenses, these expenses varied according to travelling to and from site of training and according to type of accommodation rate: (School residences were the most often used type of training facility).

Some provincial representatives organized training in the field. The provinces where surveying of facilities occurred during the training period were: Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Yukon. In Ontario, small-group simulation of field work was undertaken; in Alberta, the field researchers were involved in the completion of questionnaires from a central source of information.

In some provinces, resource personnel were involved during the training period. These people were from the Family Allowance department, the Manpower department, or the Provincial department involved. These people briefed the students on ways to complete the expense forms, on the relation between the federal government and the provincial government and on the relation between the provincial government field staff and the study staff during the summer.

In all provinces the interviewer's Manual and the questionnaires were studied and discussed. In New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba, papers on interviewing techniques were studied or presented. Ontario also conducted T-group sessions.

3. Third Phase: One month and half after the beginning of the study, a meeting of all assistant provincial coordinators was held in Ottawa (July 17-18). Representatives of the central staff included a senior administrator, the study director, the field coordinator, and two research assistants involved in the questionnaire processing. The general objective of the meeting was stated as follows: "A problemsolving session regarding the field problems encountered during the first weeks of the study of socio-cultural facilities. An opportunity to record discrepancies between provincial procedures which might lower the possibilities of generalization during the analysis of data".

The meeting developed as planned. The provincial representatives presented their problems and the study director presented the solutions and some general directives. A series of 40 problems were identified and solved. One week later, a paper entitled "Summary of solutions to Field Problems" (Appendix D) was sent to each provincial assistant coordinator.

Each training phase proved useful but many shortcomings were observed. The major problem of the first phase was not to have finalized instruments made available to the people trained. There is no doubt that this reduced the understanding of the instruments and inhibited performance. The main problem of the second phase was the lack of a training guide for each province. This would have ensured a more consistent training procedure. The main problem of the third phase was that the meeting of the assistant provincial coordinators was held too late (half of the study had already been conducted). This forced the provincial administrators to reverify all the completed questionnaires. This was found to be confusing and time-consuming. An additional inadequacy of the training was related to the coordination of the training and the hiring phases of the study. In fact, provincial assistant coordinators and regional coordinators reported that if they had been hired one month prior to the hiring of the interviewers they would have been better prepared to train and guide their interviewers. This one month preparation would have included gathering basic information from central sources, contacting central agencies such as school boards, town councils, etc. and familiarizing themselves with the geographical areas to be surveyed.

#### D. SURVEYING

The information on the surveying phase of the study was gathered from three basic sources: (1) provincial Progress Reports, (2) attendance at three provincial regional coordinators' meetings (Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta) at the end of the collection of data phase and (3) reports on the communications between the federal field-coordinator and the provincial assistant coordinators during the period of field work.

Across Canada, the surveying procedures varied according to Provinces' resources (maps, personnel, etc.) size of localities, interviewers (individual approaches), problems encountered and other unknown factors. Yet, a somewhat general procedure was used in all places. This general procedure is reported here in terms of the roles performed by the assistant coordinators, the regional coordinators and the interviewers.

- At the assistant coordinators' level, the study period consisted of a series of tasks, many of which were unexpected. These tasks were as follows:
  - Verifying the reliability of completed questionnaires,
  - Informing regional coordinators of changes in instruments,

- Contacting organizations or individuals in areas studied, e.g. locality council, locality secretary, etc... including the replies to letters asking information on the study,
- Sending completed questionnaires to Federal headquarters,
- Ordering blank questionnaires from Federal headquarters,
- Arranging for the use of office facilities for interviews in the field,
- Providing existing lists of facilities to regional coordinators; providing maps of towns and areas, and other related documents,
- Preparing progress reports for provincial coordinators and for staff,
- Determining the localities to be surveyed. This was done on the population basis,
- Designing areas of work so that travelling and lodging costs would be minimized,
- Checking travel and expense claims and forwarding them to Federal headquarters,
- Verifying the validity of the content of the questionnaires,
- Settling disputes between regional coordinators and interviewers,
- Hiring and training additional staff,
- Firing interviewers or regional coordinators.
- 2. At the regional coordinators' level, the study period involved the following basic tasks:
  - Accompanying interviewers in the field,
  - Checking completed questionnaires,
  - Contacting the assistant provincial coordinator to settle problems,

- Relaying information from the assistant provincial coordinator to the interviewers,
- Writing progress reports for the assistant provincial coordinators,
- Ordering blank questionnaires from Provincial headquarters,
- Sending completed questionnaires to Provincial headquarters,
- Distributing tasks among several interviewers in a given region,
- Travelling and lodging at the lowest cost possible.
- 3. At the interviewers' level, the survey period involved a series of tasks which can be described as follows:
  - The first task of the interviewer was to identify the localities to be surveyed in his assigned area and then to decide the working method so as to minimize travelling and lodging costs.
  - The second task was to become familiar with the locality's environment and learn how to use the map of a particular locality. This essentially meant crossing the locality once or twice. This applied mostly for localities with population below 50,000. When larger localities were involved, the interviewers selected were usually quite familiar with them.
  - The third task consisted of meeting the major recreation or cultural affairs specialists of the locality surveyed. The first enquiry in this regard usually originated with the town council's secretary-treasurer or with the locality's recreation director when existing. The general purpose of the enquiry was to obtain a list of the facilities sought and/or individuals capable of informing them of such a list of facilities. The second enquiry was made at the school board level. In many cases, direct contact with school principals or school

janitors proved to be a more expedient procedure. On university campuses, the first major contact was the planning branch director. The second and third tasks usually took a minimum of one day.

- The fourth task consisted of visiting the facilities referred to above and/or interviewing the individuals concerned.
- The fifth task, usually performed simultaneously with the others, consisted of gathering additional information from objective observation and from lists of programs (often more easily available than lists of facilities). In some areas, such as the downtown section of large urban centres where the facilities such as clubs (social meeting establishments), studios, etc., have a high turnover rate, a street-by-street objective observation approach was often used. As a whole, objective observation was used for most of the private profit-oriented facilities for which lists are seldom available. The phone book was found to be a useful tool, as were directories of community agencies (usually available from community information centres or from United Appeal organizations).

During the surveying phase of the study, a series of difficulties were encountered which affected the performance of the interviewers. The following illustrates these problems:

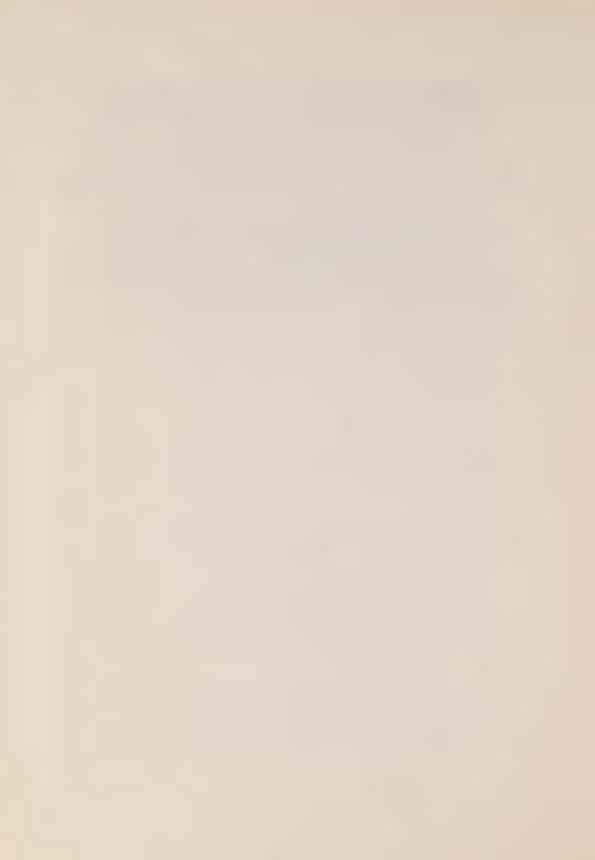
- Inadequacy of the instruments: One of the major problems faced in this study was the inadequacy of both the Manual and the Questionnaire in regard to form as well as content. The causes of this problem were twofold: first, the attempt to meet the summer deadline in order to provide student employment seems to have led to hasty decisions. Second, no thorough pre-test or editing procedures were used in order to 'finalize' the instruments.
- Unavailability of informants: Due to the summer holidays as well as due to the complexity of the bureaucracy, it was difficult to contact the appropriate person to supply information on the location and nature of existing facilities in a particular town.

- 3. Unavailability of data: Lists of facilities were often provided by a contact person; however, these lists were often obsolete and consequently misleading. It was typical to expect to find a facility in one location only to discover that it had moved to another location. This problem was compounded by the fact that many facilities (e.g. schools) were closed during the summer.
- 4. Lack of cooperation of respondents: The lack of cooperation of some government officials in supplying a simple listing of liquor outlets forced the Quebec group to abandon the survey of a substantial number of social meeting establishments. A small amount of hostility from respondents was also encountered. This reaction proceeded from the following causes: (a) resentment of respondents due to the apparent duplication of information requested by interviewers for this project and other similar surveys: this situation prompted the distribution of a special directive midway through the study; (b) lack of understanding of the objectives of the study; (c) suspicion of religious property owners that their property may be taxed or even expropriated; (d) suspicion of club or tavern managers that they may be penalized for ignoring liquor board regulations.
- 5. Extensive travelling: In order to meet the restrictions of a limited accommodation budget and to reduce the costs of lodging in crowded hotels (during the summer), many interviewers had to travel extensively from their home-town to the locality to be studied; this reduced the mental and physical energy necessary to perform an adequate job.
- 6. Extensive paper-work: A large amount of time was spent in completing various expense forms and questionnaires. It was estimated that for each hour of interview, one had to spend about one hour of paper-work. This problem was partially caused by the fact that in some provinces supplementary questionnaires had to be completed. These questionnaires had different formats than the one used in the survey and were based on different rationale and Manuals. Although not reported as a major problem, there is no doubt that this approach reduced the efficiency of the interviewer and in many instances was more time-consuming.
- 7. Complexity of data: Some of the information to be collected was simply too complex to be handled within the duration of the study. This refers mainly to budgets of facilities, legal area of sites and programs (activities). Some interviewers spent too much time in attempting to collect this kind of information.

8. Federal-provincial relations: A lack of experience in coordinating a joint venture between provincial and federal government representatives simply complicated the strategy of data collection and consequently hindered the setting-up of quality control mechanisms.

The problems encountered during the data collection did not appear to seriously invalidate the data collected, but they did reduce the scope of the Study. This notion is further examined in Chapter V.

A total—of 1,935 localities were surveyed according to the above-stated procedure. The types and distribution of these localities in Canada are presented in Chapter V: Techniques of Analysis, and in Appendix E. It should further be noted that the whole chapter on data collection was edited (from December 1972 to February 73) by all the assistant provincial coordinators or provincial coordinators involved in the study.



### CHAPTER IV

METHOD OF DATA PROCESSING



Field problems, expense claims, questionnaires and progress reports were the major elements which were processed at the federal level during the course of the study.

The first step performed in the data processing phase was the preparation and distribution among the central staff of an 'Operations Manual' which described the responsibilities of each individual as well as the method of handling the information. This Manual was available twelve days after the start of the study (at which time little had been accomplished in the field).

The data processing operations were viewed through a systems approach. In this system, there was an input of four items: (1) Field Problems, (2) Claims, (3) Completed Questionnaires, and (4) Progress Reports. The input was from the Provinces to the Study Staff of Recreation Canada. The four basic items were processed in such a way as to produce an output of: (1) Solutions to problems, (2) Money, (3) Blank questionnaires, and (4) Reports. This output was provided by the federal group to the provincial groups.

The following describes the various mechanisms and resources which were used within the above-stated model. Figure II summarizes this system of data processing used at the Federal level. For simplicity of presentation, each of the four items processed is examined separately.

#### A. FIELD PROBLEMS

During the study, a series of field problems were encountered. The instruments (questionnaires and field manual) were found incomplete or inadequate, informants (administrators of facilities, etc.) were often not available, office facilities were often inadequate, a certain turnover of staff affected the provincial administration, etc.

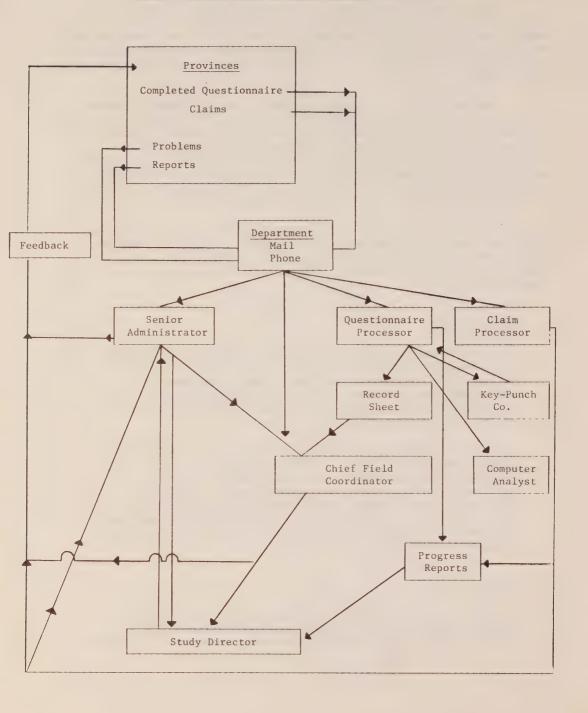
It is only in regard to the first problem that solutions were found at the federal level. Problems related to the instruments were communicated by the assistant provincial coordinator to the federal field coordinator. The federal staff would often discuss the possible solutions with the study director and would then answer the provincial assistant coordinator. Except for a few instances, all communications were made by telephone.

#### B. CLAIMS

Two general kinds of claims were sent in from the Provinces. The first kind referred to expenses necessitated during the training sessions; the second referred to expenses necessitated

FIGURE II

#### FLOW CHART OF DATA PROCESSING AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL



during the collection of data. The only major problem encountered here was in reference to the second type of expense. The data collectors did not always follow the individual expense regulations distributed at the beginning of the study (see Appendix F) and the data collectors did not always substantiate their claims with appropriate receipts.

All communications were made between the federal study chief claim processor and the assistant provincial coordinator.

Communications were made either in writing or by telephone.

Approximately 400 claims were processed every two weeks by the claim processor's team.

# C. QUESTIONNAIRES (1)

Two general operations were conducted with the questionnaire. Firstly, blank questionnaires were supplied to the provinces and secondly, completed questionnaires were 'verified', 'keypunched', 'recorded' and sent back to provinces.

The first general operation was quite simple. It involved the printing of blank questionnaires and their distribution to the various provinces. The questionnaires were distributed by bus and by plane. The order was taken by the federal field coordinator and processed by the questionnaire-processor's team.

The second general operation was more complex. It involved a series of nine major consecutive tasks conducted under the supervision of the chief questionnaire-processor. These tasks were as follows:

- 1. The questionnaires were unpacked.
- 2. A first check on the questionnaires was performed. This check involved an examination and correction (when applicable) of: the locality geo-code, the readability of the community and locality name, the population figures and the latitude and longitude. Precise instructions were given to the questionnaire-processors.
- 3. Each questionnaire received was recorded on an Input Record Sheet. The term "questionnaire" referred here to the total number of questionnaire sheets completed for any locality. Exceptions to this rule occurred in only a few cases.

The data analysis is discussed in the next chapter: Techniques
of Analysis.

- 4. A second check on the questionnaire was performed. This check involved a lengthy examination and correction (when applicable) of every item of the questionnaire sheets. Some questionnaires were then sent back at the provincial level for corrections.
- 5. The questionnaires were sent for key-punching. This was done in two phases. Firstly, a first batch of questionnaires (approximately 8,000 sheets/cards) was sent for a trial of the procedure (September 1lth). This produced cards which were checked for errors through: (a) the accounts of the key-punchers and (b) a logical edit computer program. Since errors were found, the verification procedure was modified. The major error was the assignment of "0's" for blanks. The first batch was then re-verified and sent in again (October 3rd). The second key-punch phase included the key-punching of all the questionnaires which had been verified and corrected according to instructions provided. All this data was transferred on tapes, which were corrected (consequently involving a new key-punching of some data). In all cases, there was verification done by key-punchers.
- 6. Questionnaires were sent for temporary storage at the offices of Recreation Canada.
- 7. A printout of all the data was then produced in order to be directly corrected according to additional instructions. Those instructions permitted correction of all the population figures according to the 1971 data (which were not available during the collection of data phase of the study). Also, building names (which were not pre-coded on the questionnaire) were added to the data on tapes. Furthermore, some facilities such as gymnasiums and arenas which were included in the data by error were deleted.
- 8. A printout of 28 localities (selected at random from the localities with a population above 1,000) was checked with the corresponding localities questionnaires. Not one error was found. This was done to examine the reliability of key-punching and selected coded items.
- 9. Questionnaires, printouts, tapes and reports were sent to Provincial Government representatives of the study for their own use, verification and/or distribution to municipalities involved in the study.

In spite of numerous efforts to adequately administer the processing of the questionnaires, nearly every province has been penalized by some still 'unknown defects' of the system.

In fact, three locality questionnaires have completely disappeared from the system; second, fourteen small locality questionnaires have disappeared from the file in spite of the fact they appear on the tape, and were duly processed. A table of these localities can be obtained from Recreation Canada.

Previous 'losses' of questionnaires suggest at least two causes for the above-listed missing questionnaires. First, the questionnaires for localities with a low population and no facilities consisted of a single page (locality identification), which obviously increased the possibility of misplacing the questionnaire. Second, due to the difficulty of identifying the localities to be studied (p. 10, point 4), some locality questionnaires were integrated with other localities having similar names. Related to this, some localities were not always clearly identified on the questionnaire, again increasing the possibility of integrating two locality questionnaires together.

An additional administrative problem may have contributed to the loss of some questionnaires. In fact, two teams of questionnaire-processors were hired consecutively. Because the first team consisted of students, they had to leave at the end of the summer prior to the completion of the tasks. Although the second team was more trained and competent than the first, the lack of continuity may have caused some misplacement of questionnaires. It is quite probable that the questionnaires have been misplaced and not thrown out.

#### D. REPORTS

Two kinds of reports related to this Study were sent in from the provinces. These were: (1) a list of localities to be studied and (2) progress reports stating the problems encountered, the time used to complete the socio-cultural questionnaire in each locality and the methods of quality control used.

The list of localities to be surveyed was requested in order to plan the distribution of staff to verify the questionnaires: unfortunately, the information received was not found useful due to changes of the questionnaire-processing staff.

Progress reports were received from each province during the study and at the end. Although useful to obtain a picture of the survey development in these provinces, they often lacked precision. However, this procedure of reporting had not been made clear to the provincial representatives at the beginning of the study.

The first and only progress report on the total operation was sent on June 7. It should be noted, however, that the provincial representatives were kept abreast of the development of the survey by means of regular telephone discussions as well as the assistant provincial coordinators' meeting in July and a meeting of the provincial recreation directors in October.

CHAPTER V

TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS



Five general treatments of the data were performed in this phase of the study(1). The first treatment consisted of testing and improving the validity and reliability of the inventory. The second treatment consisted of providing a simple listing of all facilities surveyed. Then, three types of statistical analysis were conducted. The first type consisted of obtaining a frequency count of each type of facility surveyed in all localities above 1,000 population. The second type consisted of presenting tables with two variables. The third type consisted of deriving from the data the mean number of each type of facility in localities of similar sizes, in each province and for Canada as a whole.

The following describes the rationale and methods underlying these treatments of the data.

#### A. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

In a survey such as the present one, there are three major types of errors which can lower the validity or reliability of the data. First, the lack of attention on behalf of the interviewer or the use of unreliable sources might cause the recording of false information. Second, there is a possibility that some existing facilities were not found or covered by the field researchers. Third, the lack of adequate definitions may have caused some confusion, thereby causing the classification of a facility within an inappropriate facility within a certain type.

#### 1. Recording of false information:

Because of the strategy of data collection used, it is assumed that such information would not concern the recording of facilities which did not exist, but rather the recording of information on existing facilities. In that case, the method of supervision used led us to the assumption that such an error would be minimal. However, it must be understood that such specific information as 'area in square feet', 'number of parking spaces', etc. includes a large number of variable estimations which, according to the law of large numbers, would compensate each other is used in aggregations.

#### 2. Coverage of facilities:

The first question which comes to mind in regard to the coverage of the National Study is whether or not all Canadian facilities were surveyed. The answer is negative.

<sup>1.</sup> All the data mentioned here refer to those from the localities with more than 1,000 population.

The reason is that only facilities within a certain number of geographical areas were to be covered, due to time and budget restrictions. The instruction was to cover all 'cities', 'towns', and 'villages' in Canada with a population (1971) above 2,000 and to cover other localities 'if time permits'. This general instruction led to the coverage of four types of localities presented in Table I.

Because of the low level of coverage in the third and fourth types of localities surveyed, only the first two groups were analyzed in this report. Furthermore, because of the large difference in representation of the first two groups and because of a possible difference due to status, the data on these two types were presented separately.

With regard to the coverage of Canadian facilities, one should interpret the data as referring only to a certain number and type of locality. Although the number of areas covered is large, the total number of facilities reported does not refer to all the Canadian facilities.

The second question which is relevant is whether or not all facilities (of the type concerned) were covered within a locality selected for the survey. The best way to find any omissions of this type would have been to compare the results of two surveys conducted at the same time. This is more or less what we did. However, instead of conducting a second survey ourselves, we used the results of surveys conducted by other groups. The advantage of this method of verification was that these other groups had used a different method of data collection (mail and records), thus reducing the risk of making the same errors pertaining to our method of data collection (interview and direct observation). Unfortunately, these survey results did not cover all the facilities involved in our survey; moreover, the nature of these other data did not correspond exactly with the nature of our data. Nevertheless, we felt that a comparison was still possible and useful. This data was in the form of three listings of facilities: two listings were supplied by Statistics Canada and one was supplied by the Canada Council.

The first listing (Statistics Canada) consisted of the names of various museums, art galleries and cultural exhibition facilities within various localities in each province in Canada. The second listing (Statistics Canada) consisted of the names and addresses of central libraries in various localities in Canada. The third listing (Canada Council) consisted of the names and addresses of theatres in various localities in Canada. Of these three listings, only

TABLE I
TYPES AND NIMBER OF LOCALITIES SHRUEYED

		*	TITES SEED MOINTIN OF POCKETTIES SURVEYED	DELL OF LOC	WILLIES SUNV	EIED			
	CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH POP. LARGER THAN 1,000(1)	TOWNS LAGES OP. THAN (1)	OTHER LOCALITIES (2) WITH POP. LARGER THAN 1,000	R ES(2) OP. THAN	CITIES, TOWNS VILLAGES AND OTHER LOCALITIES(3) POP. LESS THAN 1,000	TOWNS GES HER ES(3) ESS,	NON-ORGANIZED LOCALITIES AND PARTIAL SUBPIVISIONS (4)	NIZED TIES TIAL ONS(4)	TOTAL
	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed	Total	Surveyed
ALBERTA	86	86	4	81	C	221	C	710	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	67	73	32	76	7	777	7 .	314	06
MANITOBA(5)	31	43	17	, ,	, ,	101	† d	T 7000	120
NEW BRUNSWICK	63	79	. ee	000	100	TOT	700	329	171
NEWFOUNDLAND (LABRADOR)	67	ir ir	) [-	000	60	577	39	7,1/6	154
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	7 7	7	77	77	0	151		631	54
NOW SCOTT	7 0	<b>†</b> (	Υ ;	2	0	0	, 33	68	07
NOVA SCOLLA	40	40	24	37	٦	14	99	1,530	131
DATACE TERRES TOTAL	207	245	281	387	11	261	П	1,711	2005
FRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	00 (	σ,	0	19	16	76	2	401	26
QUEBEC CONTRACTOR	283	356	205	423	0	828	0	1.564	000
SAUCHEWAY	90	00	~	118	100	629	0	226	138
1 CNON		-	0	0	2	5	20	20	23
TOTAL SURVEYED	888		591		198		258	The same of the sa	1,935
CANADIAN TOTAL		1,034		1,279		2,488		8,811	
PERCENTAGE SURVEYED	85.8		42.6		7.9		2 9		1

the catalogue). Included here are: Indian Reserves in Ontario and Quebec; military bases in Ontario, Manitoba, Ouebec, Saskatinewan and Northwest Territories; boroughs, townships, county municipalities, district municipalities, nutional all Canadian Cities, lowns and Villages, with a population above 2,000, were covered in the survey. A list of these The 'other localities' numbered here are those listed in the above stated catalogues as census subdivisions less 'cities', 'towns' and 'villages' and they do not include subdivisions which were partially completed (actording to parks, parishes, rovalties and other types of census subdivisions. A list of those localities surveyed appears in published by Statistics Canada in September and October 1972. It should be noted that approximately 99 percent of The cities, towns and villages referred to here are those listed in the catalogues 92-704, 92-705, 92-706, 92-707 localities appears in Appendix E under Group I, Stat 1. Appendix E under Group I, Stat 2.

These are similar types of localities and indicated in footnotes 1. and 2. A list of these appears in Appendix E under St. Peters was surveyed and not Restigauche). A last of localities do not usually appear in the above-listed catalogues: if they do, it is only partially (e.g. in a

these localities appears in Appendix E under Group 3. Does not consider Winnipeg as metropolitan.

one attempted to cover all of a certain type of facility included in our study (i.e. museums). The listing on libraries did not attempt to include any of the branch libraries such as in our study, and the listing on theatres included only those facilities funded by the Canada Council.

In comparing our list of museums, exhibition halls and art galleries with a similar list obtained by Statistics Canada, we found that we had not covered a certain number of these facilities. The number varied according to the type. In fact, it was clear that provincial government and university facilities had been more thoroughly covered by Statistics Canada than by Recreation Canada, whereas our coverage of private and municipal facilities was more complete. However, if we assume that the total number of facilities covered by both studies (Statistics Canada's and ours) account for approximately 100 percent of the facilities to be covered, we can see in Table II that we covered approximately 80 percent of the facilities. Consequently, an 'error' of coverage of approximately 20 percent was committed in regard to museums, art galleries and selected exhibition areas.

Although, field errors probably account for a substantial portion of this 'non-coverage' there may be two additional and legitimate causes which explain this. First, the field researchers were instructed not to cover facilities outside city limits. This would explain why facilities such as zoos, planetariums and facilities on provincial parks listed on the reference listing were not covered. Second, a directive was circulated during the summer instructing the field researchers not to cover facilities already surveyed by Statistics Canada.

In comparing our list of public libraries with a similar list obtained from Statistics Canada, we found that we had not covered a certain number of these facilities. The number varied to a great extent from one province to another. However, as can be noted in Table III, we covered 86 percent of the central libraries reported by Statistics Canada.

Although field errors probably account for a substantial portion of the missing 14 percent, there may be two additional and legitimate causes which account for this. First, a few of the libraries reported on the reference listing were referred to as county library or had addresses on rural roads. Since the researchers were instructed not to survey facilities outside city limits, this may account for the exclusion. Second, some of the addresses reported on the reference listing seemed to refer to a personal address (i.e. of the Chief Librarian) and not to a library proper, thus explaining why some libraries could not be matched on the two listings.

# TABLE II

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES

FROM	
NED FI	
OBTAINED	The second secon
AREAS	
NOIL	
EXHIBITION AREAS	
SELECTED	
AND S	

	A STATISTICS CANADA LIST AND OUR DATA	LIST AND OUR DATA	
PROVINCES/ TERRITORIES	# OF FACILITIES COVERED BY BOTH STAT. CANADA AND REC. CANADA	# OF FACILITIES COVERED BY STATISTICS CANADA ONLY	# OF FACILITIES COVERED BY RECREATION CANADA ONLY
ALBERTA	30	16	. 87
NEWFOUNDLAND	9	ī	m
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	<b>-</b> i	0	2
NOVA SCOTIA	22	00	13
NEW BRUNSWICK	11	6	13
YUKON	2	0	00
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	1	0	⊣
MANITOBA	1.7	19	19
QUEBEC	35	53	140
SASKATCHEWAN	20	12	10
BRITISH COLUMBIA	48	38	61
ONTARIO	111	59	285
TOTAL	304	219	642 1,165
₽6	26	19	55 100

In comparing our list of auditoriums with a list of theatres obtained by the Canada Council, we found that we had omitted a large number of these facilities. The number varied according to the province surveyed. As can be noted in Table IV, the facilities of five of the nine provinces involved coincided in both listings, but there remained a total error of noncoverage equal to about 36 percent. This percentage of non-coverage may be overestimated because of the two following possibilities: first, of those facilities not covered, a certain number probably did not fit our definition of auditoriums and consequently were classified as studios or multi-purpose halls: the manipulative tasks involved prevented us from verifying this possibility. Second, the names of the theatres provided by the Canada Council may not have coincided with the names which we collected. (Consideration should be given to the fact that 7 to 12 percent of the theatres 'not covered' were in the same building as other theatres which were covered by us. However, this approach was not legitimate in the context of the study).

#### 3. Definition of the facilities:

The definition of the facilities studied can vary from one individual to another, from one specialist to another, from one area to another, etc. The following are the definitions of the specific facilities studied and of some basic characteristics of these facilities.

#### Administration (Facility):

Nine types of administration were to be used by the interviewer: Federal, provincial, regional, municipal, educational, religious, other (non-profit, private), profitable organization, individual. Although each of these categories are self-explanatory (and most do not overlap), multiple or complex types of administrations of facilities were encountered. The two following rules were followed: first, the 'major' administrative body was recorded; second, in the case of provincial schools, the category 'provincial' had priority over 'educational'.

## Art Gallery:

Any area specializing in the public exhibition of art objects for sale. Souvenir shops were included in the study, but only in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

100

209

# TABLE III

S OBTAINED FROM  JUR DATA  # OF FACILÍTIES  COVERED BY  STATISTICS  CANADA ONLY	0	0	0	1	Ţ	6	12		7	2	0	0	30	14
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF LIBRARIES OBTAINED FROM  A STATISTICS CANADA LIST AND OUR DATA  # OF FACILITIES COVERED BY BOTH STAT. CANADA AND REC. CANADA CAN	7	1	Н	6	1	48	68	19	7	16	1	П	179	98
PROVINCES/ TERRITORIES	ALBERTA	NEWFOUNDLAND	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NOVA SCOTIA	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	BRITISH COLUMBIA	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	YUKON	TOTAL	£-2

# TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF THEATRES OBTAINED FROM A CANADA COUNCIL LIST AND OHE DATA

NUMBER OF FACILITIES COVERED BY CANADA COUNCIL ONLY FROM A CANADA COUNCIL LIST AND OUR DATA COVERED BY BOTH CANADA COUNCIL AND REC. CANADA NUMBER OF FACILITIES PROVINCES\*

ALBERTA	7	0
NEWFOUNDLAND	red	0
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	H	0
NEW BRUNSWICK	2	0
NOVA SCOTIA	2	0
QUEBEC	$\infty$	9
ONTARIO	14	10
MANITOBA	ref	7
SASKATCHEWAN	m	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA		0
TOTAL	41	23 64
8-9	64	36 100

\* Territories were not included in Canada Council list.

#### Auditorium:

A hall with fixed seats or chair not classified as a studio. Four specific types of auditoriums were included here: for cinema only, for theatre only, for musical or vocal concerts only and for more than one of these types.

#### Building:

Any building housing a facility included in the study. This definition included sightseeing or touring ships owned by a person or an organization residing in a locality selected for the study. Facilities in private homes were not included unless these facilities were registered through a government department. The difficulty of determining whether or not a university, college or school was 'open to general public' no doubt introduced a degree or unreliability to the data; all formal education facilities should therefore be studied or viewed separately from the other types of facilities.

#### Exhibition Hall:

Any area used for a limited time to exhibit collections of work or objects for promotion purposes. For example, exhibition halls in which there are annual auto shows, displays of camping equipment, fashion shows, etc. This facility included floors of shopping centres used for exhibition. A problem encountered here was the inclusion of arenas in some cases and not in others. In order to correct this problem the questionnaire-processors eliminated all arenas from the study.

#### Library:

This unit was not defined in the study. However, it was mentioned that the library can be mobile, that it can be a 'central' library or a 'branch' library.

## Multi-purpose Halls:

A room or hall which cannot be classified as one of the other facilities listed and where socio-cultural activities take place. Hotel meeting rooms used for conferences, seminars, social club meetings, etc., halls used only by private clubs such as Kiwanis, Free-Masons, Legion, etc., and pool or billiard halls were not included in the study. Halls in churches are probably underestimated across Canada, due mainly to the difficulty encountered in locating them and due to the lack of cooperation of respondents. One problem

which occurred with this facility was the occasional inclusion of gymnasiums as multi-purpose halls. This was amplified by the previously mentioned problem of the difficulty of surveying schools. In order to correct this, the questionnaire-processors eliminated all school gymnasiums from the inventory.

#### Museum:

A public exhibition area for historical artifacts or specialized displays of particular aspects of culture; art, science, technology, etc. The museum collects works and objects, repairs (if necessary) and exhibits them to the public. There were nine specific types of museums which could be included here: art, local history, history, natural science, pure sciences, war, historic monument, religious and others. Historical villages and Forts such as Louisbourg, Upper Canada Village, etc. and religious sanctuaries were not to be included.

One problem encountered here (as well as with art galleries) was the inclusion of more than one museum within the same building. In a few instances, (approximately ten in Canada), an interviewer sometimes decided to classify each room of a museum as a separate museum. Since this situation did not occur often and since it may have been appropriate in those specific cases, no changes were made.

# Parking (Off-Street):

The parking spaces included in this study included mainly (80 percent) the parking spaces which were on the same site as the facility considered but in Ontario, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, this also included any additional parking space owned by the proprietor of the facility concerned.

# Program:

One part of the questionnaire was designed to collect information on socio-cultural programs or activities held in the facilities surveyed. However, an analysis of the data collected led to the conclusion that National or Provincial figures on this topic could not be obtained with a high degree of validity. Because of its special nature, this type of information should be considered on a local basis only. The first problem encountered here was the difficulty of completing the activity code (column 18-20) on the basis of the list of activities

provided. The list was incomplete and confusing in terms of specific and general categories used (See Appendix B). To a certain extent, this problem can be handled through recoding. The second problem was the lack of precision in requiring the (estimated) "average participation" characteristic of a program. It would have been more precise to add "per session (4 hours or less)". In this regard, the Manual appears to have been misunderstood by the interviewers. The third error was the inclusion of section D in this part. This section was too specific to be of any value for aggregation of data. Although this question was valuable to describe clearly defined and regular programs, it was of little value to describe general and or irregular programs. Furthermore, since the amount of interviewers' energy spent on specific items of this section was too great when related to the other parts of the questionnaire, instructions were given to delete this section  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months after the beginning of the study.

### Site (Type):

This refers to the type of site on which a building included in the study was located. Six categories were provided: park, school, university, commercial complex, single and don't know.

Although the first four categories are self-explanatory (and in most cases these categories were not found to overlap), the fifth and the sixth have a special meaning. First, these two categories were used only when the first four did not apply. Second, the category 'single' refers to a site where there is only one building. Third, the category 'don't know' refers to both a site where there is more than one building and a site which the interviewer could not classify. Consequently, the first five categories are only those with specific meanings while the last one is a 'catch-all' category.

#### Social Meeting Establishment:

This facility referred essentially to liquor outlet establishments. The facilities involved here were: taverns, cocktail lounges, night clubs, dance halls, discotheques, etc. Restaurants which only served meals and alcoholic beverages were not included. Six specific types of social meeting establishments were included here: for beer only, for alcoholic beverages, for performances or shows, for dancing, for discotheque music and for background music by live artists. It should be noted that the number of these facilities will be underestimated across Canada due to lack of cooperation by respondents, but low figures will be most prevalent in Quebec due to lack of cooperation of the Société Des Alcools du Québec. Furthermore, during the study, some 'multi-purpose halls' were classified as 'social meeting establishments'. This error proceeds from the definition of

both facilities provided in the Manual. Both facilities were to be distinguished mainly on the basis of the number of sociocultural programs held in the facilities. The major problem, then, lay in the definition of a particular program. In some instances, two types of shows or two types of social meetings were possibly considered as two programs and this called for the use of a multi-purpose hall questionnaire while they might have been considered by the interviewers as one "show" program or one social meeting program, thus calling for the use of a social meeting establishment questionnaire. In order to solve the above two problems, a computer program has merged the variables "performance-show" and "others" of part 8, section B with the variables "social meetings", and "performances" of part 9, section B, when liquor (part 8) was not available. These variables appeared to be those most likely to be misinterpreted as a unique or as a multiple program.

#### Studio:

A hall or a room used especially for giving courses or for practicing socio-cultural activities. To be considered a studio, a hall must have a minimum amount of permanent characteristic apparatus or equipment (easels, dark room, kilns, looms, instruments, special floor, etc.). This facility included school classrooms if the activities were not adult education or evening courses sponsored by a school board, a department of education or the federal government. Nine specific types of studios were included here: for painting, for sculpture, for ceramics and enamelling, for graphic arts, for photography, for music and sound, for audio-visual, for dance and 'others'. This last category was added during the questionnaire processing phase of the study.

# Studio Equipment:

In Section F of questionnaire 'studio', a list of studio equipment was requested. However, this list had no value for aggregation, since it did not differentiate between specific equipment (e.g. kiln) and general equipment (e.g. chairs). Although deleted from the statistical analysis, this information should be valuable at the local level.

# Theatre (Drive-in):

This unit was not defined in the study. However, it was mentioned that 'one open-air screen' referred to 'one drive-in'.

#### Theatre (Open-Air):

This unit was not defined in the study. Although bandstands were included here for the Toronto area, it is not certain whether or not this type of open-air theatre was included across Canada.

#### B. LISTING OF FACILITIES

This listing consisted in providing a minimum amount of information on each facility surveyed. This information included six variables. In the next chapter an example is provided for a fictitious locality. In a separate publication (print-out) titled: Simple Listing of Selected Socio-Cultural Facilities in Canadian Localities with Population over 1,000: 1972, the real data are presented.

This listing had two purposes. First, it was needed in order to test the validity of the data against other listings (see above section A). Second, it provided a listing of facilities surveyed in each locality in such a way that each facility could be easily recorded on the locality's map or directly used for recreation programming or planning.

### C. FIRST ANALYSIS

This type of analysis consisted of providing a listing of selected socio-cultural facilities with the number of each type for each locality surveyed. This provided seven tables per locality, one for each general type of facility. In the next chapter, an example is provided for one fictitious locality. In a separate publication (print-out) titled: Frequency Distribution of Selected Socio-Cultural Facilities in Canadian Localities with Population Over 1,000: 1972, the real data are presented through numerous tables which would be impractical to provide in this report.

This type of analysis might be viewed by some as too elementary, but it was performed for various reasons. First, it provided each locality involved with a simple summary of the Study results. The presentation of data used in 1971 which aimed at providing an overview of the facilities studied per locality was often too complex to be understood by the localities' recreation specialists. Second, it provided an easy way to test the validity and reliability of the data at hand at the local level. Third, it provided a simple means of comparison with facilities in other localities.

A methodological precaution must be taken into account in order to understand the tables of the first analysis. Tables 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 provide a typology of the facility concerned. In some

instances (Tables 1, 5, 6 and 7), the frequencies cannot be added in order to provide a total number of facilities. This is due to the fact that a facility in these tables could fit in more than one category of the typology used. In Table 3, however, the frequencies related to the typology can be added in order to obtain a total number of auditoriums of various types.

#### D. SECOND ANALYSIS

This type of analysis consisted in providing a series of bivariate tables showing the types of facilities listed in the first analysis for each locality surveyed on one hand, and selected variables characteristic of these facilities on the other hand. Eight characteristic variables were selected for each facility. Further in this Report, Chapter (VIII) an example is provided for one fictitious locality. Since there could be about 8,000 tables of this sort made (i.e. one per locality), it was decided that seven tables (one for each major facility) grouping all the localities would be prepared for each province. This could permit a comparison of any locality within the province, as well as a comparison of all localities. Due to print-out limitations, each locality was represented by a number which could be matched to a list of locality names.

One major methodological issue of this type of analysis is the selection of the variables which are tabulated with the types of facilities. Five factors were used to select variables from all those included in the questionnaire used. First, some variables were difficult to quantify, such as name of facility, list of studio equipment. Second, many variables could not be generalized to all facilities, such as availability of in-car heaters in drive-in theatres. Third, the level of low response on specific variables such as predominant type of exhibition during the year, number of loans (books) in the last administrative year, made analysis irrelevant. Fourth, the lack of reliability of some variables such as number and size of screens of auditoriums (see Chapter II, Instruments), also rendered any analysis problematic. The last factor was that the number of tables to be produced became so large that it was impractical to use all the possible variables. It was considered simpler to leave the task of adding variables to the analysis to provinces according to their own defined needs.

#### E. THIRD ANALYSIS

This type of analysis consisted in providing for each province and for Canada as a whole, a mean number of facilities of each major type, according to selected population groups. This analysis was done in four phases.

First, all localities above 1,000 population were divided into two groups: (1) cities, towns and villages and (2) other types of localities. The three following phases of the third analysis were done separately for each group of localities. This separation was done for two reasons: (1) each group was differently representative of the total number of localities in each type and (2) the two groups might have been different in terms of number of facilities due to a difference in status. The following shows the three other phases of the third analysis performed on each group.

Second, the total number of each type of facility was found for localities of selected population groups in each province and for Canada as a whole. This data had no comparative value since the number of localities in each population group varied from province to province. Consequently, the following additional treatments of data were necessary.

Third, the total number of localities surveyed in each population group was found for each province and for Canada as a whole.

Fourth, the mean number of facilities of each type per locality of specific population group was calculated for each province and for Canada as a whole. The result of this final treatment was a series of twenty-three tables which are presented in Chapter IX.

The only major problem remaining in this analysis is the selection of the population groups. These were selected for exploratory purposes and it is understood that additional treatments of the data, to appear in future publications, will use other group sizes in order to provide a greater accuracy and validity of comparisons within a province.

It should be noted that the above stated elementary statistical analysis was approved by the provincial government representatives on the study at a conference in Ottawa on December 8, 1973.



PART II

STUDY RESULTS



On the basis of the study undertaken, it was obvious that a large amount of data could be derived. Nevertheless, time, cost and the objective of the study dictated a certain selection. The objective of the study stated that there was a need for a minimum data-base. Furthermore, a meeting of all provincial and federal government representatives involved in the Study held in December 1972 led to the specific nature of this data-base. Four kinds of data were viewed as essential: (1) a listing of the facilities in each of the localities studied, (2) tables showing the number of each type of facility for each of the localities studied for each province and for Canada as a whole, (3) bivariate tables showing the number of each type of facility and their basic characteristics for each locality studied and for each province as a whole, and (4) tables showing the mean number of each type of facility in localities of specific population size for each province and for Canada as a whole.

In order to simplify the tabulation and analytic tasks stated above, two additional decisions were made: First, all data on 'cities', 'towns', 'villages' and the 'other localities' with a population of less than 1,000 will be processed and analyzed at a later date and second, all data on 'cities', 'towns' and 'villages', with a population of 1,000 and more, will be processed and analyzed separately from the 'other localities' with a population of 1,000 and more.

Because of the large amount of data produced for the purpose of the study (over 20,000 listings and tables), it was decided to present in this report only illustrations (fictitious) of the three first kinds of data obtained. However, the 'real' data, showing the mean number of each type of facility in 'cities', 'towns', and 'villages' and (separately) in 'other localities' of specific population size for each province and for Canada as a whole, are herein presented.

## Distribution:

Data were made available to the provincial government representatives on the study (see Study Administration) in the summer 1973.

The data were made available through four types of sources or documents: (1) Two preliminary Reports (one general and one technical) which included the methodology of the study, the operational definitions of the facilities and the mean number of each type of facility in localities of specific population size within each province and within Canada as a whole, (2) Three kinds of printouts: one which provided a list of the facilities studied in each locality, one which provided the total number of each type of facility in each locality per

province and in Canada as a whole and one which provided bivariate tables showing the number of each type of facility and their basic (common) characteristics for each locality studied,\* (3) The completed questionnaires which provided the details on each facility studied, and (4) a computer tape of all the data collected.

<sup>\*</sup> Two copies of the printouts were made available to the provinces and territories so that one may be used for distribution to the localities involved in the study.

# CHAPTER VI

ILLUSTRATION OF THE "SIMPLE LISTING OF SELECTED

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CANADIAN CITIES,

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND 'OTHER LOCALITIES' WITH POPULATION

OVER 1,000: 1972"



The following illustrates the first kind of information available for each locality with a population over 1,000 studied during the summer of 1972. It is referred to as a 'simple listing', because each building or facility studied is presented separately.

The listing includes three distinct parts: (1) a page identifying the locality studied, (2) a series of pages showing some information on each facility studied in each locality studied and (3) a summary table providing the types and numbers of facilities in each locality studied, an example of each of these three parts follow.

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# HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

RECREATION CANADA

NATIONAL STUDY ON THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND

FOR

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

PHASE 2: INVENTORY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

LISTING OF FACILITIES

LOCALITY: MONTAGUE

PROVINCE: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

POPULATION: 1,608

COORDINATES: 46-09-37N 062-38-33W

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BUILDING NUMBER:

BUILDING NAME: BRUDENELL RESORT BUILDING ADDRESS: BRUDENELL RESORT

FACILITY TYPE: SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENT PROFIT ORIENTED ORGANIZATION

FACILITY AREA (SQ FT): 900

BUILDING NUMBER: 6

BUILDING NAME: BRUDENELL RESORT BUILDING ADDRESS: BRUDENELL RESORT

FACILITY TYPE: SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENT

FACILITY ADMINISTRATION: PROVINCIAL

FACILITY AREA (SQ FT): 882

BUILDING NUMBER: 7

BUILDING NAME: MONTAGUE Y CENTRE

BUILDING ADDRESS: DOUSE ST

FACILITY TYPE: MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

FACILITY ADMINISTRATION: OTHER FACILITY AREA (SQ FT): 900

BUILDING NUMBER:

BUILDING NAME: MONTAGUE LEGION BRANCH #8

BUILDING ADDRESS: SCHOOL ST

FACILITY TYPE: MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

FACILITY ADMINISTRATION: INDIVIDUAL

FACILITY AREA (SQ FT): 2,800

BUILDING NUMBER: 8

BUILDING NAME: MONTAGUE LEGION BRANCH #8

BUILDING ADDRESS: SCHOOL ST

FACILITY TYPE: SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENT

FACILITY ADMINISTRATION: OTHER FACILITY AREA (SQ FT): 4,000

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# SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS/FACILITIES STUDIED

BUILDINGS:	4
FACILITIES:	3
EXHIBITION HALL/MUSEUM/ART GALLERY:	C
LIBRARY:	C
AUDITORIUM:	C
DRIVE-IN/OPEN-AIR THEATRE:	C
STUDIO: ,	C
SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENT:	C
MULTI-PURPOSE HALL:	3

# CHAPTER VII

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CANADIAN CITIES, TOWNS,

VILLAGES AND 'OTHER LOCALITIES' WITH POPULATION OVER 1,000: 197.



The following tables illustrate the second kind of information which is available for each locality with a population over 1,000 studied during the summer of 1972. It is referred to as 'frequency distribution' because the total number of existing facilities in a locality is presented for each type.

It is important to note here that the frequencies (number) corresponding to a category of the 'typology' of a facility (see for example, museum typology in Table I) do not add up to the frequencies corresponding to the 'total' number of that facility. The reason is that a particular facility may be included into more than one type. For example, a museum may be classified as an 'art museum' and also as a 'natural science museum'.

These tables are preceded by a page identifying the locality studied. This page is similar to the one which precedes the 'listing' (Chapter VI). An example of each of the tables included follows.

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## TABLE 1

NUMBER OF MUSEUMS, EXHIBITION HALLS, ART GALLERIES NOMBRE DE MUSÉES, SALLES D'EXPOSITION, GALERIES D'ART

TOTALS/TOTAUX: MUSEUMS/MUSÉES EXHIBITION HALLS/SALLES D'EXPOSITION ART GALLERIES/GALERIES D'ART	1 0 0
MUSEUM TYPOLOGY/GENRE DE MUSÉE:  ART LOCAL, REGIONAL HISTORY/HISTOIRE LOCALE, RÉGIONALE OTHER HISTORY/AUTRE MUSÉE D'HISTOIRE NATURAL SCIENCES/SCIENCES NATURELLES PURE SCIENCES/SCIENCES PURES WAR/GUERRE DESIGNATED HISTORIC MONUMENT/MONUMENT HISTORIQUE OFF. RELIGIOUS/RELIGIEUX OTHERS/AUTRES	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1
TABLE 2	
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES NOMBRE DE BIBLIOTHÈQUES	
TOTAL:	1
TABLE 3	
NUMBER OF AUDITORIUMS NOMBRE D'AUDITORIUMS	
TOTAL:	1
USE OF AUDITORIUMS/USAGE DES AUDITORIUMS CINEMA ONLY/CINEMA SEULEMENT THEATRE ONLY/THÉÂTRE SEULEMENT MUSICAL, VOCAL CONCERTS ONLY/CONCERTS SEULEMENT ALL TYPES OF PERFORMANCES/TOUS GENRES DE SPECTACLES	1 0 0
TABLE 4	
NUMBER OF DRIVE-IN AND OPEN-AIR THEATRES NOMBRE DE CINE-PARCS ET THÉÂTRES DE PLEIN AIR	
TOTALS/TOTAUX: DRIVE-IN/CINE-PARCS OPEN-AIR/THÉÂTRES DE PLEIN AIR	1 0

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# TABLE 5

NUMBER OF STUDIOS NOMBRE DE STUDIOS

TOTAL:	0
STUDIO TYPOLOGY/GENRE DE STUDIO PAINTING/PEINTURE SCULPTURE CERAMICS, ENAMELLING/CÉRAMIQUE, ÉMAIL GRAPHIC ARTS/ARTS GRAPHIQUES PHOTOGRAPHY/PHOTOGRAPHIE MUSIC AND SOUND/MUSIQUE ET SON AUDIO-VISUAL/AUDIO-VISUEL DANCE/DANSE OTHERS/AUTRES	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
TABLE 6	
NUMBER OF SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENTS NOMBRE DE LIEUX DE RENCONTRE SOCIAL	
TOTAL:	4
ESTABLISHMENT TYPOLOGY/GENRE DE LIEU  BEER ONLY/BIÈRE SEULEMENT  ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES/LIQUEURS ALCOOLIQUES  PERFORMANCES, SHOWS/SPECTACLES SUR SCÈNE  DANCE/DANSE  DISCOTHEQUE MUSIC/DISCOTHÈQUE  MUSIC BY LIVE ARTIST/MUSIQUE PAR UN ARTISTE SUR PLACE  OTHERS/AUTRES	0 4 1 1 0 2
TABLE 7	
NUMBER OF MULTI-PURPOSE HALLS NOMBRE DE SALLES POLYVALENTES	
TOTAL:	3
HALL TYPOLOGY/GENRE DE SALLE SOCIAL MEETINGS/RENCONTRES SOCIALES STUDIO PERFORMANCES/SPECTACLES EXHIBITIONS/EXPOSITIONS	3 0 1 0



# CHAPTER VIII

ILLUSTRATION OF THE "BIVARIATE TABLES OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CANADIAN CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND 'OTHER LOCALITIES' WITH POPULATION OVER 1,000: 1972"



The following illustrates the third kind of information which is available for each locality studied with a population over 1,000. It is referred to as "bivariate tables" because two variables or two series of characteristics are combined. The first variable refers to the seven basic facilities involved in the study, while the second refers to eight common characteristics of these facilities: type of ownership, type of site, area of the facility, area of the site, parking spaces, parking fees, availability or facilities for handicapped and type of building.

The tables are preceded by a page identifying the Province or Territory studied. This page is very similar to the one which precedes the listing (Chapter VI). Although the tables appear complex, they are simple to understand. At the top of each table appears the general type of facility studied: in the example which follows the table refers to libraries. On the left side of the table one can find all the localities (number) where libraries were studied. On the top of the table, one can find the characteristics of the variable studied: in the example which follows, the variable is 'site' and the characteristics are: Park, School, University, Commercial, Single and Unknown. A separate listing indicates the name of the localities for each province which correspond to the number listed in the table.

## NUMBER OF LIBRARIES IN EACH LOCALITY

## IN TYPE OF SITES

	ж ж ж ж ж	ROW	TOTAL	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	58
	0 N 0 F X Y SITE X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	UNKNOWN	1.9	0.0	I 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0	50.0	5.2
	L A T X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	SINGLE	5.1	100.001	0.0	100.001	100.001	100.001	100.0	0.0	100.001	0.0	100.00 I	50.0 I	29 50.0
	S S T A B	COMMERCL	1.4	0.0	100.001	0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	I 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	UNIVERS	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
****LIBRARIES*** - 04/14/73)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	SCHOOL	2 · I	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		100.0	0.0	0.0		I 0:0	8.6
, SET 2 TABLES "" (CREATION DATE -	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	SITE													17.2
SURV 72, SET (CREAT NS#2		OUNT W PC		10300.	10400.	20300.	30300. 1	30400.	30500.	30700.	30900.	40300.	40400.	50300.	COLUMN
RECR FAC SU FILE CTV SUBFILE N	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		> + - V O O -												

## CHAPTER IX

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES,

TOWNS, VILLAGES AND 'OTHER LOCALITIES' OF SPECIFIC

POPULATION SIZE, FOR EACH PROVINCE OR TERRITORY AND FOR CANADA:

1972



# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND 'OTHER LOCALITIES' OF SPECIFIC POPULATION SIZE, FOR EACH PROVINCE OR TERRITORY AND FOR CANADA

The following tables provide a summary of the major data collected during the summer of 1972. The mean number of facilities in each Province or Territory was calculated as follows: first, the total number of each type of facility was tabulated for each specific population size (groups) in the province concerned; second, the total number of 'cities', 'towns', and 'villages' or 'other localities' included in the study was calculated for each population group; third, the number of each facility was divided by the number of localities corresponding to the population group concerned. The mean number of facilities for Canada was found using the same general procedure. Consequently, the cells of the following tables should be understood as follows:

# TOTAL NUMBER FACILITIES TOTAL NUMBER LOCALITIES = MEAN

A few methodological points should be clarified before examining the tables.

- The data on school, college and university facilities are presented separately as 'campus facilities'.
- The meaning of this data must be interpreted in light of the methodology followed for the study.
- 3. All kinds of observations or relationships can be made on the basis of the data obtained: however, it is felt that the best interpretation of the data can be done at the provincial and municipal levels in conjunction with data from additional studies and on the basis of specific needs. For any rapid calculations, one must interpret the data on a probability basis and all national means should be considered with a two-tenth (.2) possible underestimation (based on 20 percent probable non-coverage at the national level).
- 4. As indicated in the report, the distribution of means in each province is presented separately for 'cities, towns, and villages' and 'other localities' where it applies.

TABLE I

# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

# SIZE IN YUKON

	00						- 0	-							T	
	500,000	plus														
	200,000	666,667														
	100,000	199,999														
ια	000,09	666,66														
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999														
PO	10,000	29,999	<u>6</u> 1 6	0 0	ক ক ন	L J	$\frac{2}{1}$ 2	$\frac{0}{1}$ 0	$\frac{1}{1}$	0 0	0 1 0		0.0	$\frac{17}{1}$	$\frac{21}{1}$ 21	0 -
	2,000	6,999														
	2,000	4,999														
	1,000	1,999														
	FACILITIES		Museums	Enhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

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TABLE II

# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

# SIZE IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

							- K	3 -						·		
	200,000	plus														
	200,000	666,665														
	100,000	199,999														
S	000,09	666,666														
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	666,65,														
PO	10,000	29,999														
	5,000	666,6	~	0 0			7 7							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	, ,
	2,000	6,999	0	0	0 0 m	4 L. 5	3 3							3   2	3 3.7	10 E
	1,000	1,999														
	0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	racinites	N.seums	rshibition Halls	Art Galleries	: ibrities	Widitations - Claim	vasiotims - facatic	Auditoriums - Mass.	Auditoriums - All type	orive-in ineatres	Open-Air Theatres	vice and v		Multi-Purpose Halls	

# TABLE III

			500,000	plus														
AGES			200,000	499,999														
MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES			100,000	199,999														
THAN CITIES,		S	000,09	666'666														
CALITIES OTHER	ITORIES	POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999														
CILITIES IN LO	IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	PO	10,000	29,999														
IO-CULTURAL FA	II		5,000	66666				,										
F SELECTED SOC			2,000	666,4				- T	$\frac{2}{1}$ 2							1 1	<u>5</u> 1 5	1 1
MEAN NUMBER O			1,000	1,999												$\frac{3}{2}$ 1.5	3 1.5	
			FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

NEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

# SIZE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

								,, -								
	300,000	plus														
	200,000	666,664														
	100,000	199,999														
(0)	000,09	666'66	<u>5</u> T	2 2		1 6	vi  ⊶		1 1 1		1 1		.υI⊆	1 2 1	t e	~! -
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999														,
PO	10,000	29,999		-		1 I	1 1			H			٥١٦	16	7 T	
	5,000	66666	•		1 .1	5 .7	1.			1			7,17	, v	7	100
	2,000	6666,4	20 0.1			19 20 1	t 001						$\frac{2}{20}$ .1	$\frac{52}{20}$ 2.6	71 3.6	20 .2
	1,000	1,999	$\frac{1}{13}$ 0.1			9 0.7								8 13 0.6	52 4	13 0.3
	C 4 6	FACILITIES	Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Aaditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	, angrais Fac. 133 ev.

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

TABLE VI

# SIZE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

	200,000	plus							1							
	200,000	666,665		(												
	100,000	199,999														
SI	000,09	666'66														
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	666,65														
PO	10,000	29,999	r r		2 2	1 1	1 1			1 1			3 1 3	15 15	15 15	1 3
	2,000	666'6	•				1 1						1 2	1.2	10 10	E 44
	2,000	4,999													m   1	4
	1,000	1,999	5 .2				5				5 2			2.5	~ ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	
	FACTITHES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art calleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	varpas Paulities

TABLE VII

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

SCOTIA	
NOVA	
IN	
SIZE	- Contraction of the Contraction

	500,000	plus													
	200,000	666,667													
	100,000	199,999	5 1 5		11 8	12 12	1 4	1 6			1 2		11 11	41 41	33
δĺ	000,09	666'66	1 1			1 2	1 1						ال ال	$\frac{17}{1}$ 17	$\frac{32}{1}$ 32
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999				r   r   r	$\frac{2}{1}$ 2							13 1 13	$\frac{21}{1}$ 21
PC	10,000	29,999	3 1			3 1.7	3 .7			3 3	3 .3		3 .7	3 5	30 10
	2,000	66666	6 .6		10 .1	9 01	8. 10 .8			$\frac{1}{10}$ .1	$\frac{2}{10}$ .2		$\frac{1}{10}$ .1	29 10 2.9	38 3.8
	2,000	666,4	7 . 6		1 .1	$\frac{9}{11}$ .8	9 . 11						1 1 .1	19 1.7	$\frac{26}{11}$ 2.4
	1,000	1,999	18 1.4	$\frac{2}{13}$ .2	$\frac{2}{13}$ .2	9 .7	4 .4							$\frac{1}{13}$ .1	$\frac{33}{13}$ 2.5
	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls

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15

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mlm

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18

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6 13

Campus Facilities

TABLE VIII

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

# IN NOVA SCOTIA

	200,000	plus														3
POPULATION GROUPS	200,000	666,664														
	100,000	199,999														
	000,09	666,666														
	30,000	59,999														
	10,000	29,999														
	5,000	666,6	3	(		33 .3	31.				3			ы г.	wlw L	
	2,000	4,999		8 .1		1 8 ·	8 .1							8 1.8	13 8 1.3	~!\s
	1,000	1,999	131				$\frac{1}{13}$ .1							2.	13 1.1	~ E
	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Inedites	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Rills	cappus lacilitaes

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR TABLE IX

SIZE

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3	
NEM	
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	200,000	plus														
	200,000	666,665														
	100,000	199,999														
	00,109	663,666	7 7 1		C1.E	7	113						7 7 7	20 20	12 12	1 6
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999				ri ri ri	1 3		1 2					9 1	15 1 15	1 5
POPL	10,000	29,999	9.	5 .2	w.	10 10	. ∞, √† ı∩			া ল	4.		21:0	55 11	36 7.2	12 5.4
	5,000	6,699	7 2 2	1 .2		5 . 6	3 .6		1 .2		5 10			5 1.4	19 3.8	410
	2,000	666,4	1 .0			75. 6	$\frac{10}{22}$ .6		22 .0	22 .0	6 .3		22 . 2	38 22 1.7	47 22 2.1	111 .5
	1,000	1,999	29 . 2	$\frac{2}{29}$ .1		$\frac{2}{29}$ . 1	29 . 2			$\frac{3}{29}$ .1	$\frac{1}{29}$ .0		$\frac{1}{29}$ .0	18 29 . 6	<del>59</del> 2	$\frac{2}{29}$ .1
( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( (			Smrssnk	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

# IN NEW BRUNSWICK

	000	blus														
	200,000	pl													1	
	200,000	666'665														
	t.															
	100,000	199,999														
POPULATION GROUPS	000,09	666,666												The second secon		
	30,000	29,999														
Od	10,000	29,999														
	2,000	6,999														
	2,000	666 67													9 . 1 . 5	7.
	1,000	1,999				38	. 1							~. 	3/ X	2
		FACILITIES	Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	social Meeting lst.	Multi-Purpose Halls	(ampus Favilities

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MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR TABLE XI

SIZE IN QUEBEC

				, .	,	,										
	000	plus	22	16	36	97	89	ω	10	39		m	91		542	50
	500,000	pl	22 1	16	36	46	68	rlu	NIT	39		m 1	91		542	50
	000	660		7	-	24	4			1			-1		57	
	200,000	499,999		7 1	-1-	24 1	41-1						-1-		57	
	000	666	24	9	11	7	12	1	-	9		н	6	П	64	20
	100,000	199,999	24	911	却一	1 1	172	-1-	-1-	m -		r- r-	6 H		1	20/1
	000	660	5.	.5	9.	2.1	2.5	г.	г.	9.		7.	3		30.1	9.9
	60,000	666,666	4 00	4 8	10 00	17	20	HIM	4 8	ı∿ ∞	t	H180	24		241	8
POPULATION GROUPS	000	666	6.	6.	7.	2.8	1.5		.2	1.1		. 2	3		22.4	3.8
ULATIO	30,000	59,999	11 12	11/12	12	33	18		2 12	13		2 12	36		269 12	46
	000	660	.2	ಬ್	m,	1.1	1.1	r.	0.	4.	.1	Ť.	2.5	.2	11.4	2
	10,000	29,999	112 60	16	16	64 60	63	9	2 60	23	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	149	13	682	120
	0	6	.2		0.	5.	9.	0.		.1	r.	Ţ.	9.	i.	4.3	9.
ı	2,000	666'6	10	53	53	28	53	53		53	53	53	30	53	229 53	32 53
9	2	6	.1	.1	0.	4.	4.	0.	0.	7.	0,	0.	7.	0.	3	7.
ć	7,000	666,4	13	107	3 107	39	38	$\frac{1}{107}$	107	107	$\frac{2}{107}$	5 107	38	5 107	318	711
c	2	66	.3		0.	.3	₽.			!	0.	0.	ω,		1.9	. 2
600	L, C	1,999	100		40	13 40	9 40			2 40	700	40	10 40		79	8 40
					,		ıema	atre	ic	type				st.	ls	
	FACILITIES			n Halls	ries		Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums – Theatre	ıs - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres		*Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities
FACII	FAC		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	ditorium	litorium	Auditoriums -	litorium	.ve-In I	n-Air I	Studios	cial Me	ti-Purp	pus Fac
			Mu	EX	45	Lit	Auc	And	Aud	Aud	Dri	Оре	Stu	*80	Mu1	Cam

\* Note that the total number of S.M.E. in Quebec exclude liquor establishments.

TABLE XII

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

IN QUEBEC

						1	T	- 93 -	1	1					,	
POPULATION GROUPS	200,000	plus									to the same of the					
	200,000	666,667														
	100,000	199,999														1
	000*09	666,666														
	30,000	59,999														
	10,000	29,999					2			2				-	20	~
						-1-	1 2 2			1				~~! ·~~	20	· ~ · · ·
				9.	т.	1.1	7.			~.	-:		·†.		3.4	e.
	5,000	666'6														
				10 100	-100	<u></u> Φ  ∞	~100			C1100	~100		m 30		£ 20	.^ 20
	00	66	7.	0.		-	. 2	0.	0.	.1	0.	0.	-7.	0.	1.9	~.
	2,000	4,999	11 89	3 89		12 89	14 89	2 89	89	9 89	1 89	89	11.2	~116	176 89	2.2
	0	6	.1	0.		reed t		0.		0.	0.		0.	0.	1.0	^4
	1,000	1,999	6 107	107		$\frac{12}{107}$	, 107	107		107	2 107		3	157	160 107	19
FACILITIES			Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriams - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	*Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	campas Eavilities

\* Note that the total number of S.M.E. in Quebec exclude liquor establishments.

# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR TABLE XIII

# SIZE IN ONTARIO

				.,												
	000	as	23	67	127	83	59	5	4	25		19	245	545	682	879
	500,000	plus	23	49	127	83	59	vi-	7 1	25		19	245	545	682	648
	000	666	3.8	2	7.8	14	10.8	1.3	8.6	5.8		2.3	41	123.3	225.8	105
	200,000	499,999	15	∞ -3+	31	56	43	10/4	39	23	414	0/4	164	493	903	420
	000	666	1.5	00	4.5	9	7	m,	2	1.8	۳.		27.3	62	140.3	48.6
	100,000	199,999	914	€   4	118	24 4	16	11 4	00/4	7 7	w 4		109	248	561	194
	000*09	666,66	4.6	5.	1.9	3.6	3.8	.1	4.3	1.8	i,	1.3	24.4	50.9	93.3	36.5
ωl		, 66	37	4 00	15	29	30	-100	34	174	4100	100	195	407	762	292
N GROUP	30,000	666,65	6.	.2	1.4	2	1.8	.2		6.	4.	4.	7.1	22.6	39.6	22.8
POPULATION GROUPS	30,	59,	12 13	13	13	26 13	23 13	133		112	13	13	92	294	<u>515</u> <u>13</u>	296
	10,000	29,999	1.3	5.	5.	1.5	00	.1	.2	۳.	4.	.2	2.5	16.9	23.3	6.4
		29,	33	33	33	33	26 33	33	33	11 33	33	33	33	33	33	163
	00	66	×0,	က္	5.	1.1	5,		4.	.2	.2	. 2	6.	6.2	10.5	3.6
	5,000	666,6	34	12 42	20 42	43	23 42		18 42	10 42	42	10 42	41 42	259 42	439	152
	000	66	ú		.1	6.	<sub>ش</sub>	0.	۲.	۲.	0.	0.	4.	4.9	7.4	1.6
	2,000	666,4	19 67		5	62	22 67	. 67	9	8 67	1 67	1 67	29	329	493	105
	000	1,999	7.	.1	***	∞.	.2	0.	a de la companya de l	T.		0.	m,	2.7	4.7	6.
	1,000	1,9	35	35	35	28	35	35		35		35	35	94	165	32
	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities
			2:	:11	4	1	~	<₹	4	A	Ω	0	S	Š	Ä	

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

IN ONIARIO			

	200,000	plus	2	m	7	16	4	E		11	-		40	20	399	621
	500	[ď	ω  <del></del>	el-	<u></u>	16	41ન		014	1117	, ele		40	50	399	621
	200,000	499,999		5.	5.5	10	7.5	2.		1.5	5.		17.5	108	183.5	163.5
	200	499		7 7	111	20/2	15	7 2		213	112		35	216	367	327
	100,000	199,999	2		1.5	4.5	2					,	10	15	103	51
	100	199	7 7 7		2 3	0 2	7   7			1		7	20	30	206	102
	000,09	666,66			1	4				Ĭ.	2		-	5	17	11
S	60,	99,			-1-	4					7   7		ri-	5	17	11
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999	.7	٤.		6				6.	2	٣.	5.3	9	20.3	16.7
PULATI	30	59	216	-de	m m	9 6				ПΕ	316	3 1	16	18	93	50
PC	10,000	59,999	.2		.2	1.3	.2			.2	2.	٦.	1.2	5.5	10.7	m
	10,	29,	e lei		13	17	13			13	13	13	13	71 13	139	39
	00	66	4.	τ.	. 2	6.	.2		9.	0.	.2	0.	.2	3.2	× 00	1.9
	5,000	666,6	24	3	10	56	57		35	57	57	57	13	183	484	107
	00	66	6.	τ.	۲.	.7	0.		.1		. 1	0.	.2	2.1	5.5	6.
	2,000	666,4	43	170	25	115	170		15	170	20 170	170	27	299	929	159
	00	66	ش.	r.	.2	9.	0.		0.	. 1	0.	0,	- !	~ ;	4.1	1.
	1,000	1,999	11 32	32	32	18	32		32	32	32	32	† ~ ;	3.3	131	$\frac{21}{32}$
	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting 1st.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

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MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

TABLE XV

# SIZE IN MANITOBA

	200,000	plus*	1188	1 2	8011	23	0 1 0	0 0	0 1 0	0 0	1 5	1 1	66 1 66	<u>543</u> 1 543	299	<u>573</u> 1 573
	200,000	666,664														
	100,000	199,999														
S)	000,000	666,666														
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999	0 0	1 0	0 1 0			0 0	0 1	1 0	2 1 2	0 1 0	4 1 4	351 1 351	30 30	7 7
PO	10,000	29,999	1 3	$\frac{0}{1}$ 0	0 1 0	H 1	0 1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	4 4	$\frac{22}{1} \qquad 22$	11 11
	5,000	666'6	5 . 4	0 0 0	0 0	$\frac{6}{5}$ 1.2	5 . 6	0 0 0	0 0	5 0	3 .6	0 0	0 0	39 7.8	5 10.8	44 5 8.8
	2,000	4,999	4 8 5	0 8	0 0 0	ω ω -	813	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	8 4	0 8	√t ∞ 10.	37 8 4.6	51 8 6.4	14 8 1.8
	1,000	1,999	$\frac{2}{10}$ . 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	11 10 1.1	9. 01	0 0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	$\frac{2}{10}$ . 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	38 10 3.8	37 10 3.7	10 .3
	FACILITIES		Museums	Lxhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meting Lst.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

<sup>\*</sup> Include Winnipeg Metropolitan.

TABLE NVI

IN MANITOBA

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

						- 9	7 -								
	500,000							1							
6	499,999								1						
000 001	199,999														
S 000	666,66														
30 000	59,999														1
10.000	29,999	0 0	0 0 1	0 0		1 2	0 0	0 0 1	0	0 0	1 0	0 0	11 11	111	6
5,000	666*6	2 2	0 0	0	71.	0 1	0	0 1	0 0	0	0	0	0		
2,000	666 67	0.	0	C	∞.	r.	~	0	0	.3	0 1	0 1	nia ;	G   →	SIH
		7 4	014	0 1	0.0	Clit	~  t	0 7	0 7	M 4	0 4	0 1	00   4 00   4	2,	277
1,000	1,999	0 7	01-1	0.4	014	014	0 1	0 7	0 0	0 0 13	0	0		12 4	1.3
	FACILITIES	Nuseums	Exhibition Halls	Are salleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	See al Meeting Est.	Wolfn Purpose Hails	compres facilities

TABLE XVII

# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

# SIZE IN SASKATCHEWAN

							- 9	o <b>-</b>								
	200,000	plus														
	200,000	666,667														
	100,000	199,999	2 3	2 .5	3 1.5	16 8	12 2 6			2 2 2	7 3.5		28 2 14	99 49.5	312 2 156	$\frac{103}{2}$ 51.5
S	000,09	666,66														
POPULATION GROUPS	30,000	59,999					1 2 2							$\frac{17}{1}$ 17	$\frac{37}{1}$ 37	-
POP	10,000	29,999	6 1.5	4 1.3	4 th	7 7	5 4 1.3			1 4 .3	5 4 1.3		4 1	40 40	204 4 51	8. 4
	5,000	666'6	3 .3			3 1.7	3 13		3 .7	1 E	3 1		2 .7	24 8	9 <u>1</u> 3 30.3	3 3
	2,000	666*7	8 17 .5	1/17 .1	$\frac{1}{17}$ .1	$\frac{17}{17}$	15 .9				$\frac{10}{17}$ .6		4 .2	$\frac{53}{17}$ 3.1	$\frac{232}{17}$ 13.6	$\frac{3}{17}$ .2
	1,000	1,999	4 29 .1		$\frac{2}{29}$ .1	28 . 9	16 29 .6	$\frac{1}{29}$ .0		$\frac{1}{29}$ .0	$\frac{4}{29}$ .1	$\frac{1}{29}$ .0	3 .1	48 29 1.7	267 9.2	13 .4
	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls	Campus Facilities

TABLE XVIII

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

## IN SASKATCHEWAN

	200,000	blus														
	200,000	666,664														
	100,000	199,999														
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# TABLE XIX

# MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

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	FACILITIES		Museums	Exhibition Halls	Art Galleries	Libraries	Auditoriums - Cinema	Auditoriums - Theatre	Auditoriums - Music	Auditoriums - All type	Drive-In Theatres	Open-Air Theatres	Studios	Social Meeting Est.	Multi-Purpose Halls 165	Campus Facilities 233 36

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR

# SIZE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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TABLE XXI

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN LOCALITIES OTHER THAN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

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TABLE XXII

MEAN NUMBER OF SELECTED SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SIMILAR SIZE IN CANADA

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TABLE XXIII

POPULATION GROUPS

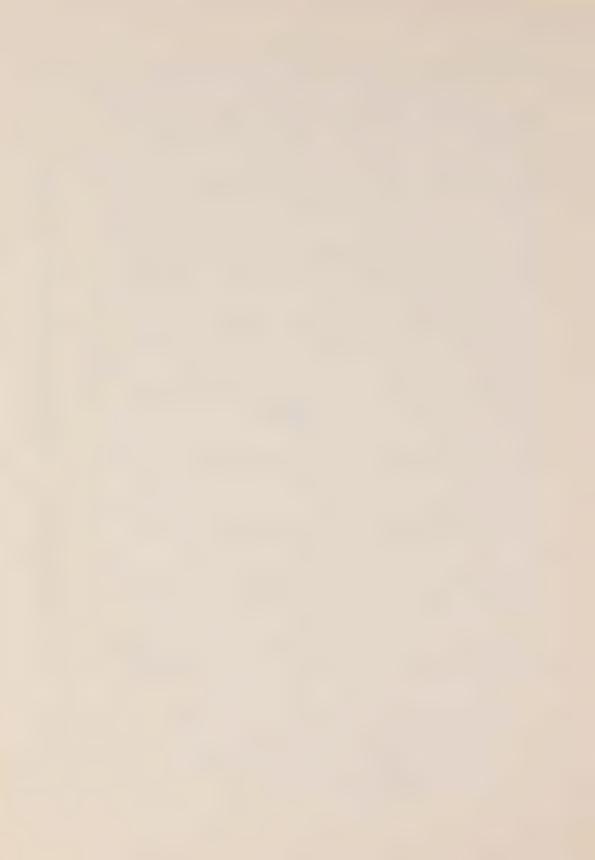
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<sup>\*</sup> Exclude a substantial number of Quebec facilities.

CONCLUSION



### CONCLUSION

The present study provides the most exhaustive and complete data on socio-cultural facilities in Canada. In spite of some inaccuracies, it also provides the best tool for exploratory research on socio-cultural facilities within and between all the Provinces and Territories.

The study suggests the crucial importance of long-term and thorough survey designing. Although it has not met all of its proposed objectives, the study has and will prove to be useful to all of those involved: field researchers, recreation researchers, planners and administrators at all levels of the delivery system.

As indicated at the beginning of the Report ('Needs for the Study'), most of these data can hardly be used by themselves, they must be interpreted in light of additional analyses and data. Further, the presentation of the data according to specific population group is somewhat arbitrary and consequently additional work is warranted to present the data in a form that is most useful: this may be according to per region basis. It is believed, that much work must now be performed by the provincial and municipal responsible persons to exploit the potential of the present data in terms of planning tools, decision—making criteria and exploratory research related to the concepts of supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities.



PART III

APPENDICES



### APPENDIX A

OPERATING PRINCIPLES FOR 1972-73



### Meeting of Federal-Provincial Representatives Research on Recreation Ottawa, April 12-15, 1972.

### OPERATING PRINCIPLES FOR 1972 AND 1973

There will be <u>prior</u> consultation and agreement between designated provincial authorities and Recreation Canada on all matters pertaining to the recreation supply and demand study and on <u>other</u> related research projects.

There should be a <u>uniform</u> data base on recreation <u>facilities</u>, programs, and activities <u>information</u> collected on a national basis in 1972 and 1973.

All terms used in the recreation supply and demand study should be operationally defined.

All inventory information on programs, facilities and activities regarding sports, cultural and social recreation should be collected in 1972.

As soon as data files are ready they should be distributed to provincially designated authorities.

Policy for distribution of information from this project should be agreed upon by the provincially designated authorities and Recreation Canada.

Provincial recreation resource personnel should be made available to form a technical committee to assist the national team in the planning and organizing of the 1972 and 1973 supply and demand study on a regular basis, travel and accommodation funds should be provided by Recreation Canada. A technical sub-committee to meet in Ottawa, April 20, 21 and 22.

Planning for the 1973 demand study should be started immediately by the federal-provincial technical committee.

All information collected on facilities programs and activities during 1972 should be identified by facility and site, including their name and specific physical location.

In addition to the minimum national requirements, optional items of information may be collected for Recreation Canada with prior consultation and agreement between the provincially-designated authority and Recreation Canada.

All special groups should be taken into account in the activity, program and facility inventory in 1972 and the demand study in 1973 (handicapped, aged ethnic, etc.)

There should be agreement between the provincially designated authorities and Recreation Canada on the minimum basic analysis of data collected on a National basis.

These operating principles were unanimously approved.

APPENDIX B

THE QUESTIONNAIRE





### Health and Welfare Canada Santé et Bien-être social Canada

Recreation Canada

Récréation Canada

RECREATION RESEARCH FACILITY STUDY PHASE II SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

RECHERCHE EN LOISIR ETUDE DES EQUIPEMENTS PHASE II EQUIPEMENTS SOCIO-CULTURELS

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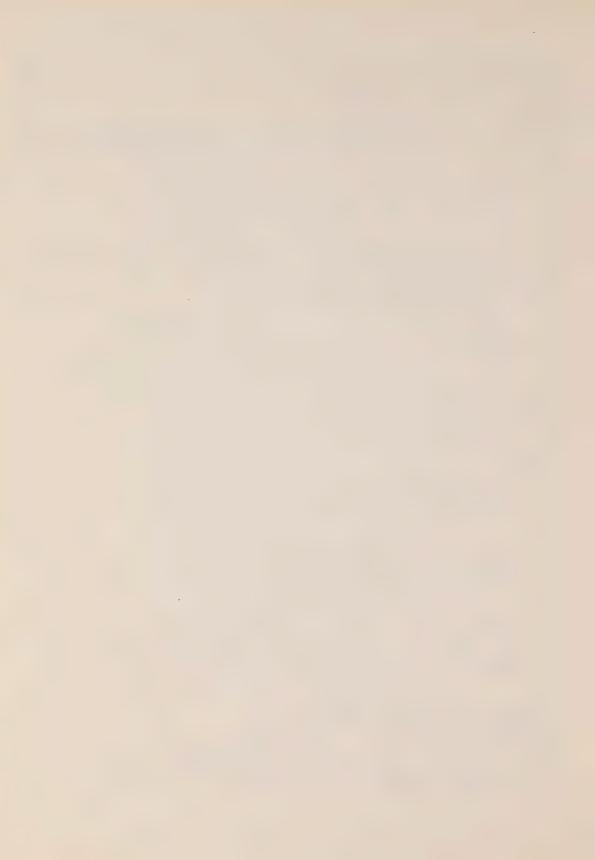
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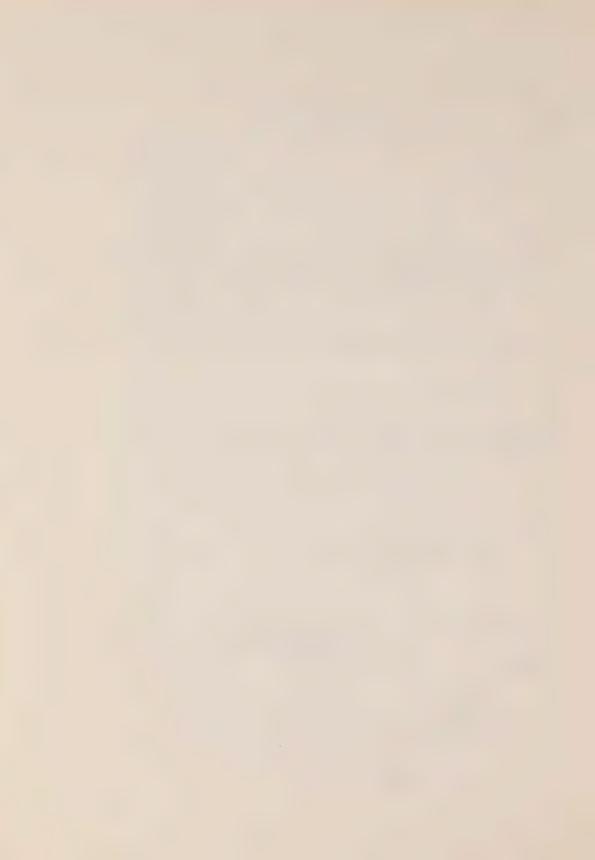
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	MONUMENT HIST	ORIQUE REC	ONNU E	OUVE	RT A	AUX	VISITE	URS,	(FORT	, M	IAISON AN		1 1	2	(3≣)				
OTHERS, (SPE	CIFY) - AUTRES (PRÉ		JSEUM,	SANO	CTU	ARY	/ - MI	USEE	REL	.IGI	IEUX, S	ANCTUAIRE	1	2	(37)				
	1							T								-			
	NUMBER OF WORKS O (As of April 30, 1972) ( NOMBRE D'OEUVRES OU À LA GALERIE (A	zero if no APPART	ne) ENANT					TO	TAL	) OE	EUVRES D	BY CANADIAN A 'ARTISTES CAN	RTIST			+		(39-42) (43-46)	
													YES		,				
ART MUSEUMS									PAIN	TIN	NGS - P	EINTURES	1	2	(47)				
& ART GALLERIES ONLY	GENRES D'OEUVRES		60.	5								LPTURES	1	2	(48)				
RESERYÉ	EXPOSÉES	H	ANDICI	RAFT	D'AR S (T	APE	ESTRY	UE (GI	RAYUR	ICS	, POTTI	HY, ETC) PHIE, ETC) ERY, ETC)	1	2	(49)				
AUX MUSEES ET GALLERIES		SPECIF	Y OTH	ART	TAF	PISS	ERIE,	CÉF	RAMIQ	UE	E, POTE	RIE, ETC1	1	2	(51)				
D'ART	PREDOMINANT TYPE OF EXHIBITION DURING THE YEAR	PRÉCIS	EZ AU		AL	AR	TISTS	- OE	UVR	ES	D'ARTI	STES LOCAU	1	1	52				
	GENRE PRÉDOMINANT D'EXPOSITIONS AU COURS D'UNE ANNÉE		CANA	DIAN	AR	TIS	TS - 0	OEUV	RES	D'/	ARTISTE	ES CANADIEI	1S	2					
	D'EXPOSITIONS AU		FOR	EIGN	ART	rist	s - o	EUVI	RESC	D'A	RTISTE	S ÉTRANGER	rs	3		Ţ			1
	WALL SPACE AVAIL	ABLE FOR	EXHIBIT	101 -	SUR	RFAC	E DE M	AUR DI	SPONI	181	E POUR E	XPOSER DES TA	BLEA	UX					(53-58

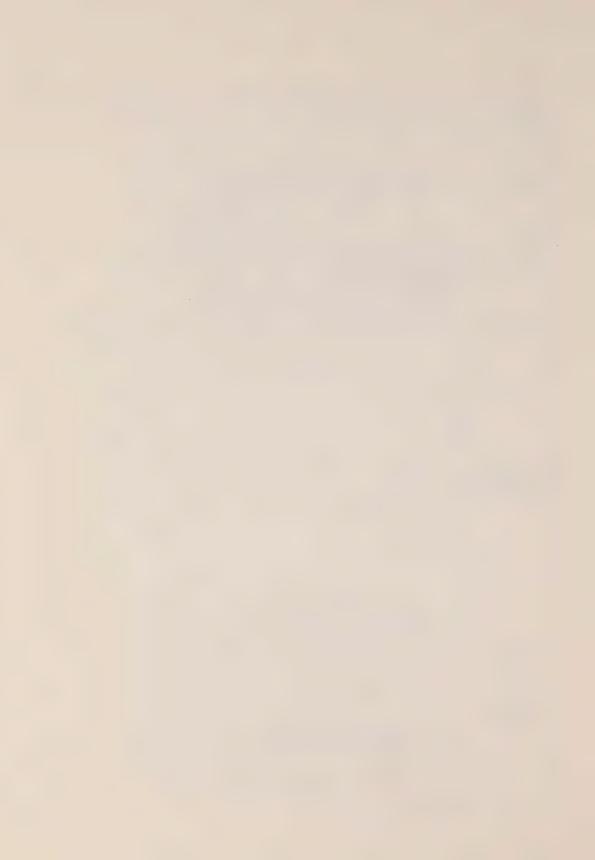


A	CARD CARTE 23	IDENT	TIFIC	ATION	9	BL N	DE L	PEDIFIC	ER E	NO D'E	TY NO. QUIPE- NT 15	TYPE OF LIBRARY		_		CEN	TRAL	-CE	NTRA	LE	16
	04											GENRE DE BIBLIO	THÈQU	E		BRA	NCH -	- SUC	CURS	ALE	2
8	NAME OF CENTRA	A		V /18 11	111 00 11	1200															
В	NOM DE LA BIBLE						" OU	**2**)		ADDR	ESS -	ADRESSE									
	NAME OF BRANCE	1 - NC	DM DE	E LA SI	ICCUR	SALE	E (IF	**2** -	SI	'2'')											
С												FEDERAL -	FÉDÉR	A L	1	1					
	FACILITY			ERNME								PR	OVINCI	AL	2						
	ADMINISTRATION		GOUV	ERNEA	ENT	-						REGIONAL - F			3		17				
	L'ÉQUIPEMENT	NO	N-PR	OFIT O	RGANI-			EDUC	ATIO	DNAL INS	TITUTI	M - INSTITUTION D'ENS	UNICIP		5	-					
	RELÈVE			R ASSO			CHURCH					- ÉGLISE/INSTITUTION			6						
	DE QUELLE	A B	UTN	ION-LU	CRATIF	- 0	OTHER	RS (SP	ECI	FY) -	AUTRE	S (PRÉCISEZ)			7						
					PR	OFI	T-ORII	ENTE	0 01	RGANIZ	ATION	- SOCIETE A BUT L			8	-					
												INDIVIDUAL - PAR	TICULI	ER	1 ,	J					
D	тотл	AL FL	OOR	SPACE	IN SQ.	FT.	- sul	PERFI	CIE	TOTA	LEDE	L'ÉQUIPEMENT EN F	PIEDS	CARI	RÉS	10					24
E		OHS E	, F, C	G, H À	UNE B	BLI	OTHÈ	QUE (	CEN	TRALE	, NE P	RMATION ABOUT ITS	ATISTI	QUE	S	125				30	
E.												OF LAST ADMINISTR				25					•
F				NOMB								THE LAST ADMINISTE RNIÈRE ANNÉE ADM				31					37
G		ном		HE LIB	RARY	DAH	A SUE	UES E	T J	OURNA	RING T	ALS AND NEWSPAPE HE LAST ADMINISTR JXQUELLES LA BIBL RNIÈRE ANNEE ADM	ATIVE	YEA	AR)	38			4.1		
Ħ					NUMB	ER	OF CH	HLDRI	EN'	BOOK	S - NO	MBRE DE LIVRES PO	DUREN	IFAN	ITS	42			46		
1	DOES THE LIBRAR			OUE PO	SSEDE								T	YES	NON						
							C) - D	DES MI	CRO	o-pocu	MENT:	(FILMS, FICHES, ET	·c)	1	2		(47)				
												MENTS AUDIO-VISUE	-	1	2		(48)				
					SPECIA	L C	OLLE	CTION	ıs –	DESC	OLLE	TIONS PARTICULIÈ	RES	1	2		(49)				
				MICE	RO-DOC	UME	NT R	EADE	RS -	LECT	RICES	DE MICRO-DOCUMEN	TS	1	2		(50)				
									RE	ADING	ROOM	- SALLE DE LECTU	RE	1	2		(51)				
			RE	ADING	ROOM	FOR	CHIL	DREN	- S	ALLE	DE LE	CTURE POUR ENFAN	TS	1	2		(52)				
											SM	OKING ROOM - FUMO	OIR	î	2		(53)				
	ROOM FOR	VIEWIN	IG MI	CRO-DI	CUME	NTS						ES MICRO-DOCUMEN	-	1	2		(54)				
						INS	TALL	ATION	IS D	E PHO	TOCOF	S FOR LIBRARY USE IE POUR LES USAGE	RS RS	1	2		(85)				
									8	INDING	ROOM	- SALLE DE RELIU	RE	1	2		(56)				
	Р	ROVIS	HONS	FOR T	HE HA	NDIC	APPE	D - A	MÉI	NAGEM	ENTS	OUR LES HANDICAP	ÉS	1	2		(57)				

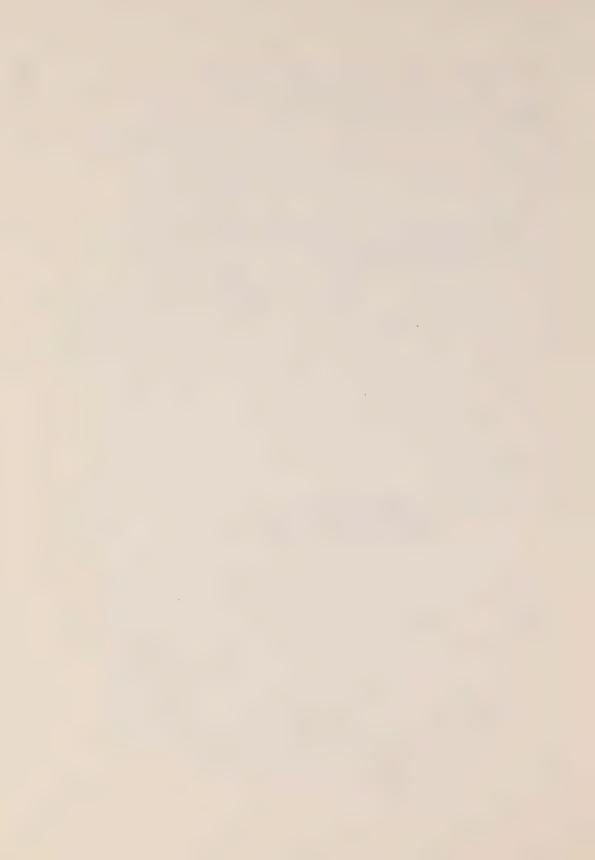


### AUDITORIUM

	CARD			BUILDING A	10	T FACILITY NO	7						
A	CARTE	DENTIFICATION	, N	BUILDING P	FICE	FACILITY NO.		RIUI	M - N	OM DE L	. A UI	DITORIUM	
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	0 5				1	L							
8	USE OF		FO	R CINEMA	ONL	Y - POUR LE	CINÉMA SEULEME	NT	1				
	AUDITORIUM						10		-				
			FOR TI				HÉATRE SEULEME		2		7		
	UTILISATION	PO	UR CONC				CHANT SEULEMEN		3		16		
	DE L'AUDI-						SPORTS EXCLUDE		-				
	TORTOM		POUR	TOUS GE	NRES	DE SPECTACI	ES ISAUF SPORTIF	15)	4				
C		COVERNIU	PAIT			F	EDERAL - FEDER	AL	1				
	FACILITY	GOVERNM	ENI				PROVINCI	A L	2				
	ADMINISTRATION	GOUVERNE	MENT			RE	GIONAL - REGION	A L	3				
							MUNICIP		4		7		
	L'ÉQUIPEMENT RELÈVE	NON-PROFIT	ORGANI-				TUTION D'ENSE GNEME	NT	5		17		
	DE QUELLE	ASSOCIATION OU		CHUNCH	, MEL)	GIOUS INSTITUTI	RELIGIEU		6				
	ADMINISTRATION	1 1		OTHERS	- AU	TRES			7				
		PROF	IT-ORIEN	TED ORGA	NIZA	TION - SOCIE	TE A BUT LUCRAT	IF	8				
		70741	1851.05				UAL - PARTICULI		9		-		
D	SUPERFICIE TOT						GE, ETC) IN SQUAR S, ETC) EN PIEDS					(14	8-23)
									-			(24-28)	
			NUMBE	CH OF PE	MAN	ENISEAIS -	NOMBRE DE SIEGE		-			124-281	
E							NO - NO		1		7		
					YES		- OUI, PERMANEN		2		29		
						YES, MOBIL	E - OUI, AMOVIBL	.E	3			1	
						WII	OTH - LARGEUR (F	T./	91.)			(30-32)	
	STAGE	DIMENSIONS				DERTH	- PROFONDEUR (F	7 /1	D( )			(33-35)	
	SCÈNE	OF PERMANENT									-		
		DIMENSIONS				HEI	GHT - HAUTEUR (F	T./F	51,}			(36-38)	
		DE SCÈNE				WIN	GS - COULISSES (F	T./F	71.)			(39-42)	
		PERMANENTE						,			-		
					NUN	ABER OF SCRE	ENS - NOMBRE D'	ECRA	ANS	(4)	1)		
	DIMENSIONS OF S			r.)			HEIGHT - HAUTEUR	(FT.,	/P1.)		[44	L-45)	
	DIMENSIONS DE L	'ÉCRAN					WIDTH - LARGEUR	157	01.1		14	<del>-</del> 47)	
	(ST PLUS D'UN ÉCRAP							YES			]		
	IS THERE A PROJ	ECTION ROOM? -	Y M-1-1L	UNE CAE	IINE L	DE PROJECTIO	N C	DUI	NON 2	48			
								٠,	3 MM	49			
		NUMBER OF F	200 150 70	. 00	- A				мм				
						<b>)</b>				50			
		NOMBRE DE PR	10356156	) MS	,				ММ	51			
								r	ММ	52			
G								VES					
				ST	AGE	CURTAIN - RI	DEAU DE SCÈNE	1	2	(53	1)		
								-	-				
		PER	MANENT LI	GHTING SYS	TEM -	SYSTÈME PERM	ANENT D'ÉCLAIRAGE	1	2	(54			
		PERMA	NENT SOL	IND SYSTI	EM -	SYSTÈME PER	MANENT DE SON	1	2	155	()		
								-	-				
	OTHER PERMANE	NT		COS	TUME	ROOM - SALL	E DE COSTUMES	1	2	156	d.		
	EQUIPMENT IN THE			MAKE-	JP RC	OOM - SALLE	DE MAQUILLAGE	1	2	(57	)		
	AUDITORIUM			OFUEADA		2011 50115	DE RÉPÉTITION	1	2	(58	1)		
				REHEARS	ALR	OOM - SALLE	DE REPETITION	ļ.,	-				
	AUTRES	S AIR-C	CONDITIO	NING SYS	TEM -	SYSTÈME DE	CLIMATISATION	1	2	(59	)		
	FIXES DANS						DRGAN - ORGUE	1	2	(60	)		
	L'AUDITORIU		STRA PIT	- NO OF M		MS ACCOMMODAT	ED (ZEROIF NO ORCHE	2784	BUTA		1		
			FAU	SSE D'OR	CHES	TRE - NOMBRE	DE MUSICIENS (ZÉRO :	SI AU	CUN)		(61	-62)	
		AREA					KSHOP (ZERO IF NO W					(63-66)	
							DE LOGES POUR AL				-		
									1 E S		167	-68)	
				AMÉN			STANDICA DES	1	NO . 2 NON	69			
		IF "YES" SF	PECIFY					001	MUK				
		SI "OUI" PR	ECISEZ										



											,
CARD CARTE	IDENTI	FICATION B	DE L'EDIFICE	FACILITY NO. NO D'EQUIPEMENT 314	NAME - NOM						
0 6											
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1			
TYPE						- CINÉ-PA		-	11	6	
GENRE			OPEN-AIR TH	HEATRE - THÉÁ	TRE DE PLEIN A	IR (VERDU	RE) 2				
					FEDERA	L - FÉDÉF	RAL TI	1			
FACILIT		GOVERNMENT				PROVINC					
DMINISTR		GOUVERNEMENT			REGIONA	L - RÉGION					
L'ÉQUIPEA	ENT NO	N-PROFIT ORGANI-	F0	ATIONAL INSTITUT		MUNICIF		-	-	7	
RELÈVI	EZAT	ION OR ASSOCIATION	4	GIOUS INSTITUTION			+	1			
DE QUEL	1 0	CIATION OU SOCIÉTI UT NON-LUCRATIF					7				
- DMINISTR		PRO	FIT-ORIENTE	D ORGANIZATIO							
					INDIVIDUAL -	PARTICUL	IER 9	J			
			SUPERFIC	CIE TOTALE DE	OTAL SITE AREA	IN SQUARE	E FEET CARRÉS				(18-2
		SCREEN DIMEN	ISIONS	_	HEIGHT - H	AUTEUR		T		(24-2	26)
		DIMENSIONS DE L'É	CRAN		WIDTH - L			-	1	(27-2	
	-	0,111,011,011,011,011,011								-	
DRIVE-			NUMBER O	F PARKING SPA	CES - NOMBRE D	E PLACES	D'AUTO				(30-33)
IH		IN-CAR HE	ATERS			YES -	OUI 1		134		
CINÉ-		CHAUFFERI	ETTES	7		NO - N	NON 2	}	14		
PARC							16 MM		35		
	NUMBER	OF PROJECTORS IN	PROJECTION	ROOM			35 MM	1	36		
	NOMBRE	DE PROJECTEURS D	ANS LA CABIN	E DE PROJECTI	ОИ						
	1						70 MM		37		
						YES -	oui i				
	CE ATINIC					NO - N	ON 2		38		
	FACILITIE		OF PERMANE	NT SEATS			. 1	-			
	SIÈGES	SI OUI: NOMBRE	DE SIÈGES PE	RMANENTS							(39-42)
		IF NOT: NUMBER									(43-46)
		NUMBER OF PER				TE					(47-51)
						NO - N	ON 1				
					ES, MOBILE - OI	II AMOVIB	LE 2		5.	2	
OPEN-	STAGE										
THEATRE				YES, PER	MANENT - OUI,	PERMANEN	TE 3			7	
	SCÈNE	DIMENSIONS OF F	PERMANENT ST	AGE:	WIDTH - L	ARGEUR (F	T./PI.)			(53-5	55)
THEATRE DE PLEIN		DIMENSIONS DE S			DEPTH - PROF	ONDEUR (F	T./PL)			(56-5	58)
AIR		DIMENSIONS DE S	CENE PERMAN	CH, L.	HEIGHT - H	AUTEUR (F	T./PI.)			(59-6	31)
					YES OU	YES COL	NO.	-			
					PERMANENT	MOBILE	NON				
	OTHER	STA	GE CURTAIN -	RIDEAU DE SCÉ	NE 1	2	3		62		
	EQUIPMEN	т		LIGHTING TOW	ers 1	2	3		63		
	AUTRES	Т		CHES D'ÉCLAIRA FOR SOUND SYST	GE						
	INSTALLA	•		U PERCHES DE S	ON	2	3		64		
	TIONS	PROJECTION	ROOM - CABIN	NE DE PROJECT	ON 1	2	3		65		
		CINE	MA SCREEN ~	ÉCRAN DE CINÉ	MA 1	2	3		66		



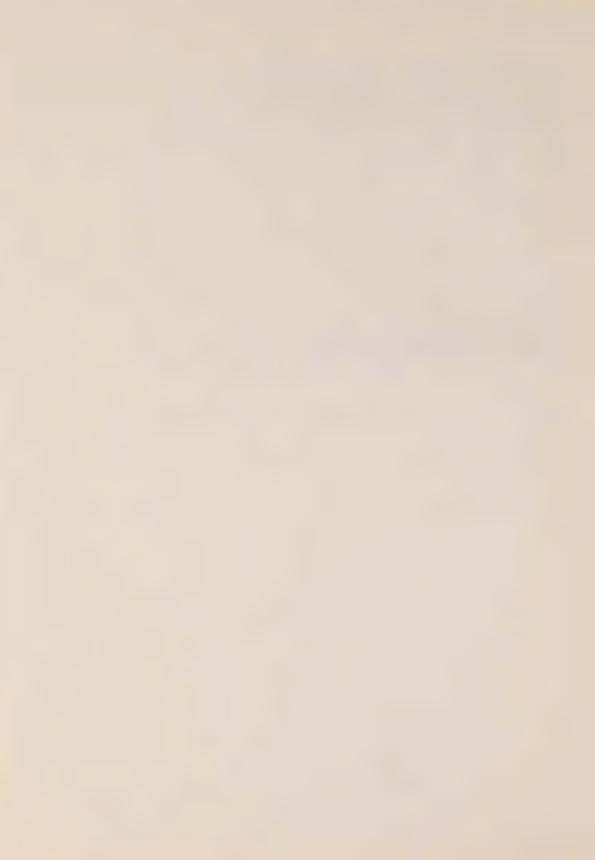
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A	CARD	IDENTIFICATION	HO DE L'ÉDIFICE	MO DIEGO		NAME - NOM	-		
	07	1	0 1	314	15.				
								HOH	
8						PAINTING - PEINTURE	1	2	(16)
						SCULPTURE	1	2	(17)
			CERAM	ICS, ENA	MELLIN	G - CÉRAMIQUE, ÉMAIL	1	2	(18)
	TYPE			GRAF	HIC AR	TS - ARTS GRAPHIQUES	1	2	(19)
	GENRE			РН	OTOGR	APHY - PHOTOGRAPHIE	1	2	(20)
				MUS	IC & SC	UND - MUSIQUE ET SON	1	2	(21)
					AUDIO-	VISUAL - AUDIO-VISUEL	1	2	(22)
						DANCE - DANSE	1	2	(23)
								11	
						FEDERAL - FÉDÉRA			
1		GOVERNMENT				PROVINCIA		2	
	FACILITY ADMINISTRATION	GOUVERNEMENT				REGIONAL - REGIONA		3	
						MUNICIPA		4	
	L'ÉQUIPEMENT RELÊVE	NON-PROFIT ORGANI-		ONAL INST	ITUTION	- INSTITUTION D'ENSEIGNEMEN	T	5	124
	DE QUELLE	ASSOCIATION OU SOCIÉTÉ	CHURCH/RELIGIO	US INSTITU	JTION -	ÉGLISE/INSTITUTION RELIGIEUS	E	6	
	ADMINISTRATION	À BUT NON-LUCRATIF	OTHERS - AUT	RES				7	
		PRO	FIT-ORIENTED	ORGANIZ	ATION -	SOCIÉTÉ À BUT LUCRATI	F	8	
					- 1	NDIVIDUAL - PARTICULIE	2	9	
,									
	TOTAL STUDIO A	REA IN SQUARE FEET - SC	PERFICIE TOTA	ALE INTE	RIEUR	E DU STUDIO (EN PIEDS CA	RRÉ	5)	25-291
:							I		
	PROVISIONS FOR	HANDICAPPED POUR HANDICAPÉS				YES - OL	"		(30)
						NO - NO	H	2	1,01

F LIST STUDIO EQUIPMENT - INSTALLATIONS DANS LE STUDIO (FAIRE UNE LISTE)



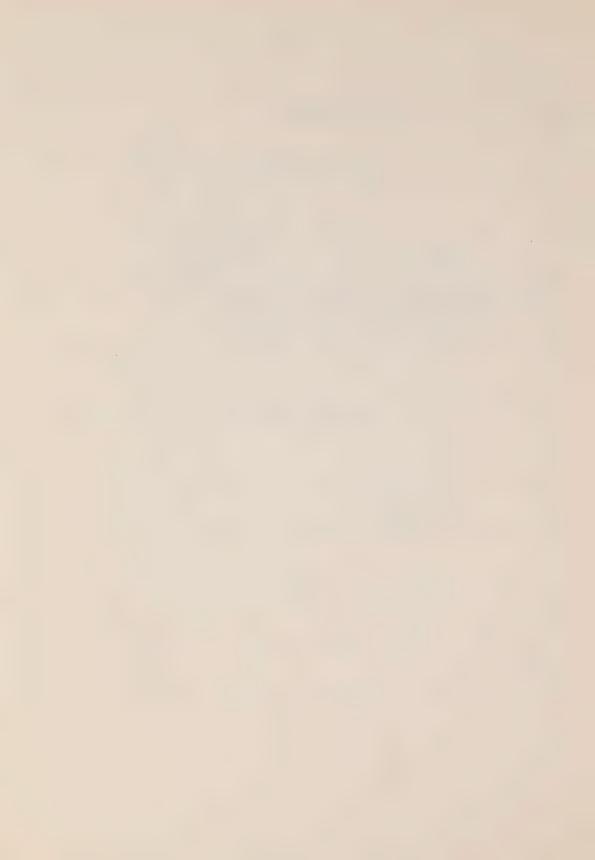
### SOCIAL MEETING ESTABLISHMENT - LIEU DE RENCONTRE SOCIALE

A	CARD CARTE 2 3	IDENTIFICATION	SOULDING NO. LENT 13 OF LENT 15
B.			WA 54
			R CALL
			ALCOHOLIC BET F SET FORSE
	TYPE		PERFORMANCE: S. SPECT
			PERFORMANCE: 3. SEEC.
	GENRE		
			DISCOTHÊQUE MUSIC MUSIQUE A
		BACKGROUND MUSIC M	Y LIVE ARTIST - MUSIGUE PAR UN ARTISTE SU PLACE   1   2
{		BACKGROUND MUSIC B	T LIVE ARTIST - MUSICILE PAR UN ARTISTE SU PEACE 1112
cſ			FEDERAL FÉTTÉRAL 1
		GOVERNMENT	
	FACILITY ADMINISTRATION	GOUVERNEMENT	REGION
			And the state of t
	L'ÉQUIPEMENT RELÈVE	NON-PROFIT ORGANI- ZATION OR ASSOCIATION	EDUCATIONAL DE LON - 1
- 1	DE QUELLE	ASSOCIATIONOU SOCIÉTÉ	CHURCH/RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION - EGLISE/INSTITUTION REL. SE . 6
	ADMINISTRATION	A BUT NON-LUCRATIF	OTHERS - AUTRES 7
- 1		PRO	FIT-ORIENTED ORGANIZATION - SOCIÉTÉ À BUT LUCRATIF   9
- 1			
ł			NOIVIOUAL - PART JULIE!
Į			NDIVIDUAL - PARTA JULIE!
D [			
D			NDIVIDUAL - PARS JULIE!  REA IN SQUARE FEET - SUPERFICIE TOTALE EN PIEDS CARRÉS (23-27)



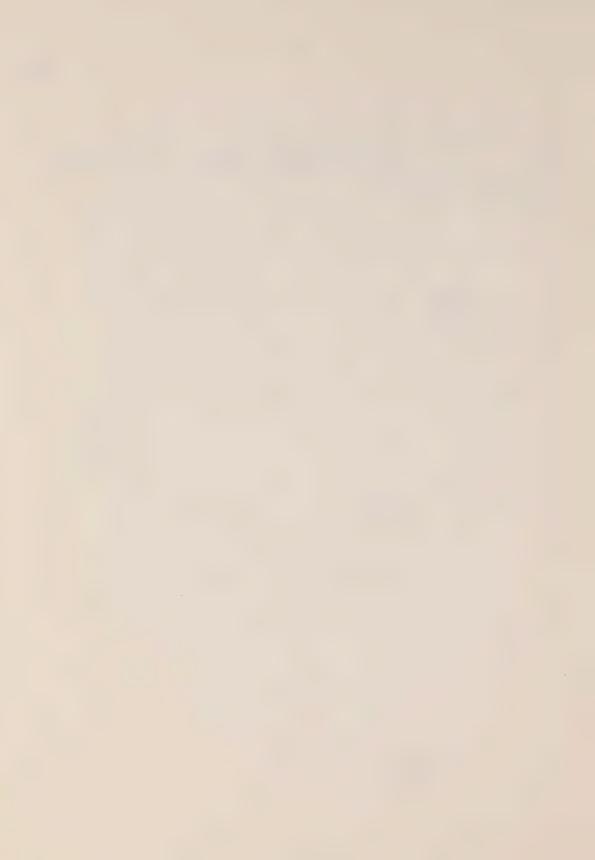
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A	CARD CARTE 23	DENTIFICATION 910	DE L'ÉDIFICE 1314 MEN	Y NO. NAME - NOM			. –							
	0 9		1											
					201									
В				ES, BINGOS AND CARD PARTIES) BINGOS ET PARTIES DE CARTES)	1	2	16.							
	TYPE	STUDIO (PLASTIC AI	RTS, MUSIC ETC.) - (AR	TS PLASTIQUES, MUSIQUE ETC.)	1	2	(17)							
	GENRE	PERFORMANCE	S (CINEMA, THEATRE,	RECITALS ETC.) - SPECTACLES	1	2	1181							
				EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS	1	2	1191							
С		1												
	FACILITY	GOVERNMENT		PROVINCIA	L	2								
	ADMINISTRATION	2												
	L'ÉQUIPEMENT	4												
	RELEVE	5												
	DE QUELLE	6												
	ADMINISTRATION	8												
		9	26											
D		тот	AL AREA IN SQ. FT	SUPERFICIE TOTALE EN PIEDS CA	RRÉS	- [								
	TOTAL AREA IN SQ. FT SUPERFICIE TOTALE EN PIEDS CARRÉS													
	PROVISIONS FOR HANDICAPPED AMÉNAGEMENTS POUR HANDICAPÉS													
						2.8	3 }							
E				E AVAILABLE FOR EXHIBITIONS (S S POUR ACCROCHAGE (EN PIEDS C)										
F				NO - NO	N	1								
		YES	YES PERMANENT 7											
	STAGE	OUI		MOBILE - AMOVIBL	E	3	3.4							
	SCÈNE	DIMENSIONS OF PI		WIOTH - LAR	GEUF		(35-37)							
		DIMENSIONS DE SC		DEPTH - PROFON	DEUF		(38-40)							
		(EN P		HEIGHT - HAU	TEUF		(41-43)							
С				YES - 01	JI I	1]								
	SCREEN			0M = CM	2	2	44							
	ÉCRAN		1	HEIGHT - HAU	TEUF		45-46							
		DIMENSIONS FEET/PIED	s	WIDTH - LAR	GEUF		47-48							
н					I									
YES - 001 1 49														
	PROJECTION		2											
			8 M N		50									
	PROJECTION	NO. OF PROJECTOR	RS		6 M h		51							
		NOMBRE DE PROJE	CTEURS		5 M N		4							
1				3		52								



### SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES - ACTIVITÉS SOCIO-CULTURELLES

A	CARD CARTE	IDENTIFICATION 9				9 10	BUILDING NO. FACILITY NO DE L'ÉDIFICE NO DE L 13 14 PEMI				L'EQUI-	16	SENRE D	EQUIPEMINE CARTE	RD NO.)	CODE 18	TIVITY CODE ACTIVITY NO. DE D'ACTIVITÉ NO D'ACTIVITÉ 19 20 21 2						
	1 0							1176				-											
8	NOW DE CORO	ANIOM							ricip	ATION	- FRÉC	QUENT	FATION N	HOYENNE	E (ESTIM	ÉE)	19		22				
c		10.05							23 25 MALE - MASCULIN 26 28														
	REC			. OF	ED									FEMALE	- FÉMI	NIN	26 28						
	PARTIO				STERED ICIPANTS BRE DE NTS INSCRITES						FROM - DE								29 30				
											AGE - ÂGE							32					
D											NO	D. WE	EKS - NO	O BRBMC	E SEMAIN	YES	33	34					
				DURATION DURÉE							FROM - DE						M	HYH SIG		(35-38)			
										TO - À								NYH DIS	ANNEE .	(39-42)			
	SESSIO	INS		NO. SESSIONS/WK						MONFRI DE LUN. À VEND.							43	44					
					NOM	PAR SE			5	SAT. & SUN SAMEDI ET DIMANCHE								45 46					
						ACTIVITY HOURS					BEGINNING - DÉBU								50				
		MEURES (						DANS LA JOURNÉE					ENDING - FIN					54					



Santé et Bien-être social Canada Récréation Canada Recherche en loisir Étude des équipements Phase II Équipements socio-culturels				Cinema Ginema	- Présenter des films - Produire un film - Organiser des cours sur le cinéma		- Présenter des pièces de	théâtre - Pratiquer une pièce de		théâtre et sur le théâtre - Présenter des spectacles de	mimes - Pratiquer les spectacles de	Cours de mimes (et expression	corporeile) - Présenter des spectacles de
			ARTS	-		1.2:							
	, ω												
	ACTIVITY CODES/ CODE DES ACTIVITÉS	Code number/ Numéro de code			110 111 112		120	121	122	123	124	125	126
Health and Welfare . Canada Recreation Canada Recreation Research Recreation Facility Study Phase II Socio-Cultural Facilities			1: ARTS	1.1: Cinema	- Presenting films - Making a film - Organizing a course on or about cinema	1.2: Theatre	- Offering theatre productions	- Practising in a theatre		- Offering pantomime	- Practising pantomime	- Pantomime courses (and body expression)	- Offering pupper shows

- Concerts par une fanfare, un corps de clairons, un groupe

de cadets, majorettes, etc.

Périodes de pratique des fanfares, clairons, etc.

139

- Practice period for drum and

groups, etc.

bugle corps, etc.

Concerts presented by drum and bugle corps, majorettes, cadet

# CODE DES ACTIVITES ACTIVITY CODES/

Practising puppet shows  - Marionette courses (including construction)  - Organizing children's theatre	Numéro de code 127 128 129	- Pratiquer des spectacles de marionnettes - Cours de marionnettes (y compris fabrication) - Organiser du théâtre pour enfants
Music (performances)		1.3: Musique (spectacles)
- Offering a symphonic concert	130	- Présenter un concert symphonique
- Orchestra practice period	131	- Périodes de pratique pour l'orchestre
- Offering a musical group (chamber music, jazz, or other group)	132	- Présenter un groupe musical (orchestre de chambre, de jazz, ensemble d'instruments)
Musical group practice period	133	- Périodes de pratique pour un groupe musical
- Offering an instrumental soloist	134	- Présenter un récital d'un instrumentiste
Instrumental soloist's practice period	135	- Périodes de pratique d'un instrumentiste
Offering an organ concert	136	- Présenter un concert d'orgues
Organ practice period	137	- Périodes de pratique d'orgues
- Concerts presented by drum and	138	- Concerts par une fanfare, un

1.3:

ACTIVITY CODES/	CODE DES ACTIVITÉS
	5

er/	code
number	de
Code	umero
01	N

1.4: Musique (cours)	- Cours de piano - Cours de violon - Cours d'orgues - Cours de guitares - Cours d'autres instruments a cordes	- Cours d'instruments à vent et cuivres - Cours de percussion - Cours d'initiation musicale - Organiser des auditions de disques - Enregistrer de la musique sur disque ou ruban	1.5: Chant	- Présenter un récital de chanteurs ou chansonniers - Périodes de pratique des chanteurs ou chansonniers - Présenter un opéra - Périodes de pratique de	1 opéra - Présenter un récital d'un choeur ou d'une chorale - Périodes de pratique d'un choeur ou d'une chorale - Cours de chant	
	140 141 142 143 144	145 146 147 148		150 151 152 153	154	
Music (courses)	- Piano courses - Violin courses - Organ courses - Guitar courses - Other string instruments courses - Wind instruments	- Percussion courses - Musical initiation courses - Organizing sessions for record-listening - Recording music on disc or tape	Song	- Presenting a singing or folk- singing recital - Practice periods for singers or folk singers - Presenting an opera	- Presenting a choir recital - Practice periods for choir - Singing courses	

### ACTIVITY CODES/ CODE DES ACTIVITÉS

Code number/ Numéro de code

	1.0: Danse	- Présenter un ballet	- Périodes de pratique d'un ballet	- Présenter un spectacle de danses folkloriques	- Périodes de pratique des	danses loikioliques - Cours de danse	1.7: Arts plastiques (expositions)	- Exposition de peinture	- Exposition de sculpture	- Exposition de céramique	- Exposition de dessins et/ou	gravures	- Exposition des autres arts	plastiques	- Exposition de photographie	- Exposition de design et	décoration	- Exposition d'artisanat	- Exposition des arts plastiques	en général	1.8: Arts plastiques (cours)	- Cours de peinture - Cours de sculpture
		160	161	162	163	164		170	171	172	173		174		175	176		177	178			180
, 9	I.o. Dance	- Presenting a ballet	- Practice periods for ballet	- Presenting a folk-dancing performance	- Practice periods for folk	- Dance courses	1.7: Plastic and graphic arts (exhibitions)	- Painting exhibitions	- Sculpture exhibitions	- Ceramics exhibitions	- Sketches and/or engraving	exhibitions	- Other plastic and graphic arts	exhibitions	- Photography exhibitions	- Design and decoration	exhibitions	- Handicraft exhibitions	- General plastic and graphic arts	exhibitions	1.8: Plastic and graphic arts (courses)	- Painting courses - Sculpting courses

# CODE DES ACTIVITÉS ACTIVITY CODES/

Code number/

	- Cours de céramique - Cours de dessin et/ou	gravure - Cours des autres arts			Cours des arts plastiques général	- Feriodes de pratique pour les arts plastiques	1.9: Autres activités artistiques	- Organiser des visites de	Organiser des visites de sites	- Organiser des clubs de	poésie - Organiser des clubs	organiser des visites des T.V.	- Produire des documents audio- visuels (T.V. vidéo, radio,	diapositives et son, etc.) - Présenter des spectacles audio-	visuels et sons et lumières - Cours en radio-T.V. vidéo, etc.
Numero de code	182	184	185	187	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	) H		190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197
	- Ceramics courses - Sketching and engraving courses	- Other plastic and graphic arts	- Photography courses - Design and decoration courses	- Handicraft courses		arts	9: Other artistic activities	- Organizing visits to museums and exhibitions	<ul> <li>Organizing visits to monuments and historic sites</li> </ul>	- Organizing poetry clubs	- Organizing literary clubs	- Organizing visits to T.V. clubs	- Producing audio-visual documents (T.V., radio, slides with sound,	- Presenting audio-visual (sound	and ilght) performances - Courses in radio, T.V., audio- visuals, etc.

# ACTIVITY CODES/ CODE DES ACTIVITÉS

Code number/ Numéro de code

2:

2: ACTIVITÉS INTELLECTUELLES DE LOISIR	2.1: Généralités  - Organiser un club de lecture  - Organiser des voyages d'études  - Organiser des conférences	2.2: Cours  - Offrir des cours sur des sujets techniques et pratiques (cuisine, coiffure, personnalité, bricolage, mécanique, etc.)	- Offrir des cours sur des questions d'éducation (soins des bébés, éducation sexuelle, psycho. de l'enfant, etc.) - Offrir des cours en sciences pures et naturelles - Offrir des cours en sciences sociales	3: ACTIVITÉS SOCIALES DE LOISIR  3.1: Généralités  - Organiser une danse, un party  - Organiser un bingo  - Organiser une partie de cartes  - Organiser des rencontres en général
	210 211 212	220	221 222 223	310 311 312 313
INTELLECTUAL LEISURE ACTIVITIES	2.1: General  - Organizing a reading club  - Organizing field trips for study purposes  - Organizing conferences	2.2: Courses - Offering technical and practical courses (cooking, hairdressing, personality, woodworking, mechanics, etc.)	- Offering educational courses (child care courses, sexual education, child psychology, etc.) - Offering courses in pure science and natural science - Offering social science courses	SOCIAL LEISURE ACTIVITIES  3.1: General  - Organizing a dance or party  - Organizing a bingo  - Organizing a card party  - Organizing any meeting in general

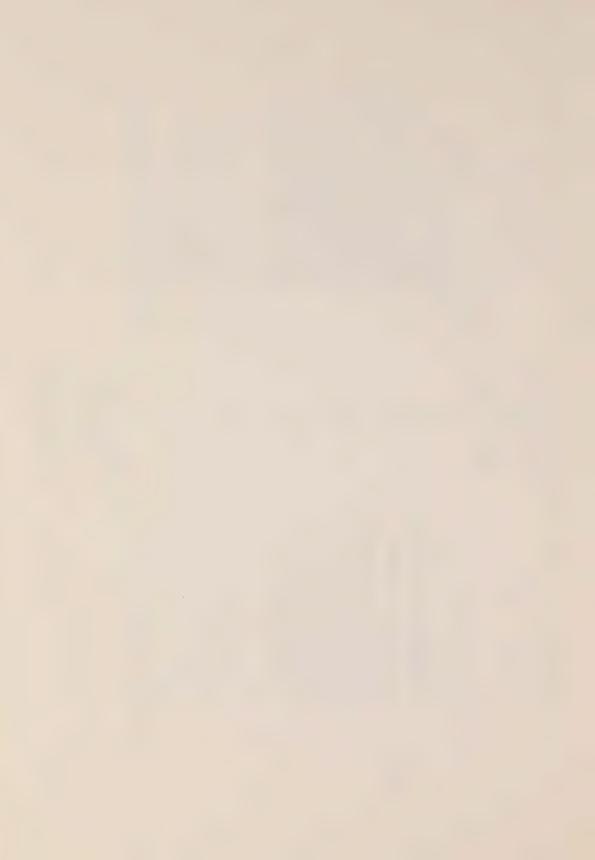
3:

# CODE DES ACTIVITÉS ACTIVITY CODES/

/ier/	code
num	de
Code	Numero

3.2:

3.2: Organiser des rencontres particulières	- Pour les membres des clubs	sociaux - Pour les membres d'associations	- Pour les membres d'associations	- Pour les membres d'associations parentales ou familiales	- Pour les jeunes - Pour les personnes âgées - Pour les groupes ethniques
	320	321	322	323	324 325 326
Organizing specific meetings	- For members of social clubs	- For members of religious associations	- For members of political organizations	- For members of parental or family organizations	- For youths - For senior citizens - For ethnic groups



APPENDIX C

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL



RESEARCH

ON

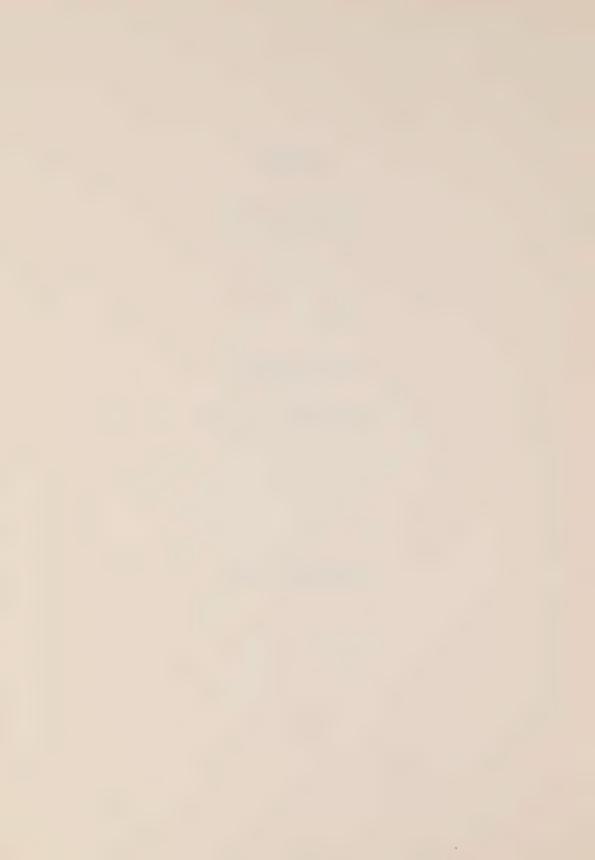
RECREATION IN CANADA

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PHASE II

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL



HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

RECREATION CANADA

RECREATION RESEARCH
RESOURCE INVENTORY
PHASE II
SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

#### INTERVIEWER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

#### General Comments:

 Our study will cover all socio-cultural facilities in a community, whether publicly or privately administrated, commercial or noncommercial, etc. insofar as they offer socio-cultural activities to the general public.

Consequently, if the facility is closed to the general public and restricted to specialized publics, it is not covered in this study.

Examples: university and college libraries restricted to cardbearing students or faculty members, a prison auditorium for exclusive use of inmates, an art studio in a hospital for exclusive use of patients, etc. Socio-cultural facilities in factories and industry have also been excluded from this summer's study. However, public and separate school facilities (primary and secondary level) are included.

- 2. The retrieval of data in this type of research concentrates more on the interviewer's inventory of buildings containing sociocultural facilities and open to the general public rather than on the interviews themselves. To complete such an inventory, a knowledge of a visited city's sectors is essential. An examination of a geographical map with your regional coordinator will help in the identification of the main buildings and sites.
- 3. In the case of unidentified buildings which might contain sociocultural facilities, you will be required to enter the building to determine if it contains socio-cultural facilities which are open to the general public.
- 4. The regional coordinator will provide you with much information on the socio-cultural activities of the community. Remember that he has been hired to help you and that you must remain in contact with him to inform him of your movements.

5. Be sure that your questionnaire is completed before forwarding it to your regional coordinator.

A completed questionnaire contains:

One questionnaire (card 01): Description of community

- X questionnaires (card 02): As many questionnaires as there are  $\frac{\text{buildings}}{\text{community.}}$  studied in the
- X questionnaires (cards 03-04-05-06-07-08-09): As many questionnaires as there are <u>facilities</u>.
- X questionnaires (card 10): Activities taking place in the facilities, at least one per facility questionnaire.

The complete set should be well stapled (or attached).

- The socio-cultural facility study questionnaire is pre-coded to simplify your work.
- A punched computer card will be used for each part of the completed questionnaire.
- 8. Symbols such as x or  $\sqrt{}$  or a circle around a number (1) are never to be used for this study.
- 9. Always code numbers so that the last digit is in the last right-hand column; always fill in blank columns with zeroes.

e.g.: 250 hecomes

0 0 2	5 0
-------	-----

10. USE PENCIL ONLY IN FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRES.

#### INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE SHEETS

#### CARD 01: General Questionnaire on the Community

Card 01 will be completed by the provincial coordinator and his assistants.

#### CARD 02: Building Questionnaire

Definition: an edifice, structure or house comprised of one or more units, one or more floors, serving one or more functions (work, leisure, learning, residence, etc.)

(col. 3-9) Identification:

pertains to the locality identification number on card 01. Columns 3-7 should be filled by the provincial coordinator with predefined codes. Repeat this number on each questionnaire sheet for that particular community. Leave columns 8 and 9 blank; they will be coded in Ottawa at a later date.

(col. 10-13) Building Number:

this section will be filled in by each interviewer and eventually placed in numerical order for the entire community by the regional coordinator.

NOTE:

It is essential that the same building number appear on <u>all</u> questionnaires pertaining to the same building.

Building Name:

write the name legibly and completely (no abbreviations).

E.g.: St-Albert Recreation Center.

(col. 14-18) Street Number:

the last digit in the street number should appear in col. 18. If the number does not have five digits, write zeroes in the blank columns.

E.g.: 325 Jones St. 0 0 3 2 5 14 15 16 17 18

NOTE:

- a) If the building has no street number, write zeroes in col. 14-18.
- b) Code fractions and letters in the following manner with the fraction or letter in col. 18. Do not leave blank columns.

E.g.: 428½ Henderson

0 4		2	8	2	
14	15	16	17	18	

(col. 19-35) Street Name:

the first letter in the street name should appear in col. 19. Write the <u>full</u> street name in block letters. Leave one blank column between the street name and its designation (St., Ave., Boul., etc.). Leave blank columns as such after designation.

E.g.: 325 Jones St.

J	0	N	Е	S		S	T		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE:

If the building has no street number (in col. 14-18), give the name of the street in col. 19-35 as well as that of the nearest perpendicular street at the top of the questionnaire.

(col. 36) Type:

the building may be detached, isolated, or it may be joined (partly wall, tunnel, etc.) to one or more other buildings.

(col. 37) Site:

a site is a piece of land including the area occupied by the building as well as the surrounding space. The site may be an officially recognized "park" (national, provincial, or municipal), a "school or university campus" (with one or more buildings on one or more sites), a "commercial complex" (shopping centre, residential-commercial complex, etc.), or "single" site. A commercial complex site is where there are more than one building and where the site is not classified under "park" or "campus". A single site is where there is only one building and where the site is not classified under "park" or "campus".

NOTE:

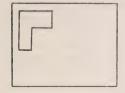
If you find yourself absolutely unable to decide in which type of site the building is located, code "Don't know" (6) in column 37 of questionnaire No. 2 and use the reverse side of that questionnaire to draw a rough sketch of the property and to describe its surroundings.

(col. 38-44) Area:

measurement of the space occupied by the building on the ground level. The off-street parking area is not to be considered in this question. If you must calculate the area yourself, indicate the length and width in the spaces reserved for this purpose; calculate the area and enter the result in columns 38-44. The last digit should be in column 44; fill in the blank columns (if any) with zeroes.

(col. 45-51) Legal Area
Surrounding Building:

legal area surrounding building is the total area of the property including the building(s) area.



(col. 52-60) Off-street Parking:

this is a parking area which belongs to the building, which is on the same piece of property. The total number of spaces in a building complex applies to each building individually. If the facility has no off-street parking, code 1 in column 52 and place zeroes in col. 53-60.

(col. 62) Building Ownership:

this question refers explicitly to the owner, i.e., to the group or individual owning the building.

NOTE: The organization or individual occupying or administering a building or one of its parts is not necessarily the owner; on

questionnaires 3 to 10, the question is similar to this one but refers to the organization or individual in charge of administration of the facility.

The types of ownership are categorized: this question requires a single answer.

Most educational institutes are non-profit associations or organizations. However, there are other types: public schools (governmental), commercial schools (profit-oriented), etc.

(col. 64) Building Occupancy:

if the building is partially occupied by one or more sociocultural facilities (code 3 in col. 63), fill in col. 64. If not, leave blank.

(Section "I") List of Facilities:

this list is extremely important. It will determine the number of facility questionnaires to be stapled to the building questionnaire.

NOTE: For this study a drive-in refers to one open-air movie screen.

#### CARD 03: Exhibition Hall, Museum and Art Gallery

(col. 14-15) Facility Number:

if a building has only one sociocultural facility, code col. 14-15 as 01. If there are two or more socio-cultural facilities code them in numerical order, <u>regardless</u> of the type of facility.

E.g.: A building with an art
 gallery and two studios
 would be coded as follows:

Card 03 (art gallery)

Col. 14-15 0 1

Card 07 (studio)

Col. 14-15 0 2

2<sup>nd</sup> Card 07 (studio)

Col. 14-15 0 3

NOTE: Each facility questionnaire should have a facility number.

(col. 16) Museum:

public exhibition area for historical artifacts or specialized displays of particular aspects of culture: art, science, technology, etc. This exhibition primarily serves educational ends. The museum usually collects works and objects, repairs (if necessary) and exhibits them to the public.

Art gallery:

area specializing in the public exhibition of art objects for sale.

Exhibition hall:

area used <u>for a limited time</u> to exhibit collections of works or objects for promotion purposes:

e.g.: exhibition halls in which there are annual auto shows, displays of camping equipment, fashion shows, etc.

(col. 17) Facility
Administration:

this is not to be confused with the question of building ownership on the building questionnaire. In some cases the owner and administrator are the same.

NOTE: All the facility questionnaires contain this question.

(col. 18-23) Floor Space:

interior area (in sq. ft.) of the facility consisting of both the walking area and the exhibition area (not the entire building).

(col. 24-29) Outside Exhibition Area:

if the facility does not have an exterior exhibition area, fill in col. 24-29 with zeroes.

(col. 30-38) Museum Typology:

this question applies <u>only</u> to museums. Fill in col. 30-38 with the number 2 except in the columns which apply. If col. 38 is "1", specify the type of museum being studied.

Art museum:

exhibition area for art objects of any era, of any culture, etc. For the purpose of this study, art objects will not only include painting and sculpture but also ceramics, tapestry, graphic arts, photography, music, architecture, interior designs, literature, etc.

Museum of local or regional history:

this type of museum generally contains exhibits which allow the visitor to reconstruct the regional or local history with the aid of objects, works of art or any form of existing document. These museums may include specific historical periods, a series of local historic events (battles, disasters, etc.), local heroes or prominent figures of the past, etc.

Other history museums:

dealing with periods or events of universal, national or provincial history.

War museum:

- (i) museum depicting the history of one or more wars (e.g. WW I)
- (ii) museum depicting the history of a weapon (e.g. airplane museum)

Historic monument:

for the purpose of this study, an historic monument must have the official status of an historic site and must be open to visitors. The museum may be a restored residence. a fort, a tower, a church, an educational institution, etc. (a list of historic monuments can be found in each province).

Religious museum:

can be found in religious sanctuaries but also in churches. religious institutions, etc.

(col. 39-46) Number of Works Owned: this question does not include works loaned to the museum or gallery for exhibition.

(col. 47-51) Types of Works Exhibited:

code "1" or "2" in col. 47-51. Multiple answers are possible. (col. 53-58) Wall Space Available the last digit should be in col. 58. for Exhibition:

Fill in blanks with zeroes.

CARD 04: Library

(col. 16) Type of Library: certain municipal and regional libraries have branches; in these cases, the main library is considered the central library. Should the library not have any branches, it is also considered a central library. If the library is a branch of the central library, indicate this in col. 16.

NOTE: Information concerning mobile libraries should be obtained from the central library and the questionnaire should be completed as in the case of branch libraries. Inquire whether the central library has mobile library facilities.

"Address" refers to the address of the central library. (Section B)

(col. 25-30) Number of Books Owned: this category applies to books owned at the end of the last administrative year. The last digit should be in col. 30; fill in blank columns with zeroes.

(col. 38-41) Periodicals: this consists of weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc. magazines and newspapers. The information needed refers to the number of different library subscriptions and not to the number of subscriptions to the same magazine or newspapers.

fill in columns 42-46 with zeroes (col. 42-46) Children's Books: if none.

this section is subject to the (col. 47-57) Library Equipment: instruction concerning sections E. F. G. H on the questionnaire. Fill in col. 47-57 with "1" or "2" as the case may be.

> microfilms, micro-cards. Micro-documents:

Audio-visual documents:

photographs, tapes, records, slides, films, film reels.

Special collections:

series of documents kept as a whole. Frequently this involves a collection presented to the library by a private collector, an institution, etc.

Binding room:

workshop for the repair and upkeep of documents.

#### CARD 05: Auditorium

Definition: hall with permanent seats.

According to this definition, many educational institutions have halls with permanent seats (classrooms). It is obvious that all halls having permanent seats do not constitute a socio-cultural facility for this study.

Hence, it must be ascertained whether an auditorium is used for socio-cultural activities and is not reserved for special publics.
Facilities such as arenas, gymnasiums, etc., covered during the 1971 inventory, should not be covered again.

Finally, churches have permanent seats and occasionally present concerts, recitals or plays. If the activity is socio-cultural, the facility should be studied.

(col. 16) Use of Auditorium:

exclusive use of the facility. If the facility presents films, plays, concerts or other types of performances (music halls, dance halls, etc.), col. 16 should be coded 4.

The only difference between the multi-purpose hall and the auditorium is the permanency of seats found in the auditorium.

(col. 30-42) Stage:

if there is no permanent stage, fill in col. 30-42 with zeroes. (Wings: use square feet).

(col. 43) Number of Screens: this question pertains to the

> number of screens in one auditorium whether they are mobile or permanent. For two or more auditoriums in the same building, use the appropriate number of auditorium questionnaires. Fill in col. 43 with a zero if

there are no screens.

(col. 44-47) Dimensions of Screen: fill in with zeroes if there is

no screen.

(col. 48-52) Projection Room:

if there is no projection room or projectors, fill in with zeroes.

(col. 53-69) Other Permanent

Equipment:

code "1" or "2" as required for 53-60. For col. 61-68, code zeroes in blank columns when

required.

Permanent lighting

system:

includes ceiling stage lights and footlights which are permanently

installed.

Permanent sound

system:

permanent loudspeakers, column

speakers or amplifiers.

Costume room:

area in which costumes are stored,

repaired or designed.

#### CARD 06: Drive-in and Open-air Theatre

NOTE: For the purpose of this study, drive-ins and open-

air theatres are considered buildings.

(col. 35-37) Number of Projectors: if none, write zeroes.

(col. 47-51) Number of Persons

Accommodated:

write the estimated number of persons the site can accommodate,

whether seats are available or

not.

(col. 53-61) Dimensions of

Permanent Stage:

if there is no stage, fill in

with zeroes.

#### CARD 07: Studio

Definition:

A studio is a hall or a room which is used especially for giving courses or for practising socio-cultural activities (mainly plastic and graphic arts but also music, dancing, etc.).

Often these studios are referred to as workshops.

To be considered a studio, a hall <u>must have a minimal amount of permanent characteristic apparatus or equipment</u> (easels, dark room for photography, kilns for pottery or ceramics, looms, musical instruments, cameras, projectors, dance floor, etc.). This apparatus or equipment should be listed in Section F of the studio questionnaire.

(col. 16-23) Type:

code "1" or "2" as required in col. 16-23. Multiple answers are possible.

NOTE: For handicrafts and other types of activities not mentioned in col. 16-23, print the name of the type of activity under col. 23. It will be coded at a later date in Ottawa.

(Section F) List Studio Equipment:

enumerate the equipment in the studio (easels, work tables, kilns, etc.).

#### CARD 08: Social Meeting Establishment

- NOTE: A. The facilities described in the questionnaire are taverns, cocktail lounges, night clubs, social meeting halls, coffee houses, dance halls, discotheques.
  - B. The social meeting hall can be classified under another category than one of those listed in B (col. 16-21). This would be the case for: coffee houses, meeting room, etc. In such a case add this information under col. 21.
  - C. Restaurants which only serve meals and alcoholic beverages are excluded. However, restaurants serving meals and alcoholic beverages but having entertainment and/or dance areas are included in the study as night clubs.

- D. A social meeting hall which does not offer alcoholic beverages or entertainment or a dance area also falls within the scope of the study. In other words, halls which are used specifically for social meetings and yet are not taverns, night clubs, etc. must be studied: e.g. a meeting hall (with or without T.V.) in the Y.M.C.A., a hall frequently reserved for regular meetings by various volunteer associations, a hall used regularly for bingos, card parties, chess games, billiards, etc.
- E. The study excludes hotel meeting rooms which are used for conferences, seminars, social club meetings, etc. (accommodation units).
- F. This facility differs from the multi-purpose hall in the sense that the "social meeting room" always serves the <u>same type</u> of activity.
- G. Much of this information can be obtained from government sources such as the Provincial Liquor Board.

(col. 16-21) Type:

code "1" or "2" as required.
Multiple answers are possible.

### CARD 09: Multi-purpose Hall

NOTE: Questionnaire number 9 will apply only in the case of the same hall being used for two or more socio-cultural facilities.

e.g.: hall used as plastic arts <u>studio</u>, during the day and a <u>social meeting place</u> (coffee house) in the evening. Similarly, a room used both for ceramics courses and photography laboratory is a multi-purpose hall when it is not equipped with a minimal amount of permanent characteristic apparatus or equipment.

(col. 16-19) Type:

code "1" or "2" as required.
Multiple answers are mandatory.

#### CARD 10: Socio-Cultural Activities

NOTE: A. Each <u>facility</u> questionnaire must have <u>at least one</u> activity questionnaire. If there is more than one activity in any given facility, the appropriate number of activity sheets should be attached to that particular facility questionnaire.

B. A program or "activity" is defined here as a set of activities. Although one can subdivide a general program into a series of programs, it is only necessary here to report the general program.

E.g.: Five rock concerts performed by five
 different groups counts for one program or
 "activity" entitled rock concerts.

1. The card number of the facility in which the activity is taking place should be written in col. 16-17.

E.g.: Studio 0 7

- The socio-cultural activities included in the study have a code number which should be indicated in columns 18-20.
- 3. If there is only one activity in a given facility, code col. 21-22 as 01. If there is more than one activity, they should be in numerical order.
- 4. The activity's sponsoring agency refers to the organizers of the activity (individual or group). The sponsoring agency's name should be clearly indicated.
- 5. Average Participation: if precise statistical information is not available, the mean participation for all sessions should be calculated (total participation divided by number of sessions).
- Registered Participants: refers to those with season tickets or those who formally registered for an activity. It does not necessarily coincide with the number of participants.

NOTE: If the number of male and female is not clearly defined but appears to be mixed, the proportions of 50-50 should be used.

If the age of the registered participants is not clearly defined use "youth" for under 13 years of age, "teen" for 14-18 and "adult" for 19 and up.

7. Age: Determine the age limits of the registered participants.

E.g.: from 16 to 30 years old (the youngest participant is 16 while the oldest is 30).

8. Activity hours: A 24-hour system is utilized; the activity should be limited to the closest half-hour.

E.g.: 09:30 to 15:30 09:30 to 03:30 P.M.

1	PM:	13:00	7	PM:	19:00
2	PM:	14:00	8	PM:	20:00
3	PM:	15:00	9	PM:	21:00
4	PM:	16:00	10	PM:	22:00
5	PM:	17:00 -	11	PM:	23:00
6	PM:	18:00	12	PM:	24:00

- 9. <u>Sessions</u>: This refers to one performance or set of activities not exceeding four hours.
- 10. No. Weeks: Refers to the total number of weeks when the sessions were held.
  - E.g.: if a program is held three times during the first week of January and twice during the last week of December, the number of weeks is 2.
- 11. No. Sessions/Wk: Indicate in col. 47-48 whether there are 1 or 2 sessions in indication 01 or 02 in the blocks. However, if there is one session a month (during the week vs weekend), indicate 4 on the right side of blocks 47-48 (i.e. in the margin). If there are 3 sessions a year (during the weekend vs the week), indicate 3/12 on the right side of blocks 49-50.



### APPENDIX D

SUPPLEMENTS TO INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL



HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

RECREATION CANADA

RECREATION RESEARCH RECREATION FACILITY STUDY PHASE II SOCIO-CULTURAL FACILITIES

#### PROPOSED WORK METHOD FOR PROVINCIAL COORDINATORS

### GEOGRAPHICAL MAP

You will be provided with a map of your province complete with geo-coded divisions and subdivisions. The "Geographic Code Manual R 132" published by Statistics Canada is necessary for a full comprehension of this geographic code. In this manual, all localities are identified by a three code system:

lst code: Province (1 digit)
2nd code: Division (2 digits)
3rd code: Subdivision (2 digits)

The communities are not coded in this document.

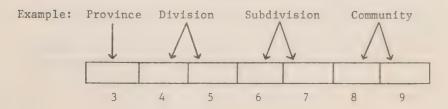
An index card system is being compiled and photocopies will be distributed to you in the near future.

## GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE ON COMMUNITY

The first page of a complete questionnaire will identify the community (card 01, columns 1 and 2).

The provincial coordinator or his assistants must complete this page of the questionnaire before it is submitted to the regional coordinators because the geo-code identification will be repeated on every questionnaire concerning one locality.

#### IDENTIFICATION



You are asked to complete columns 3-4-5-6-7 while columns 8-9 will be coded in Ottawa upon receipt of the questionnaires.

Columns 10-24: Name of the Provincial county

25-46: Name of the community

47-53: Population of the community

Example: For a population of 5,525, the information would appear as follows:

0	0	0	5	5	2	5
47	48	49	50	51	52	53

Columns 54-59: Latitude

60-66: Longitude

This information is available from the official Gazette.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

After having completely reviewed it, it is essential that the regional coordinator <u>sign legibly</u> in the space provided on (card 01) of the questionnaire. The interviewers will <u>legibly sign</u> the building questionnaires (card 02).

There must be constant communication between provincial and regional coordinators; a weekly progress report on the field-work is strongly recommended. Take all the steps necessary to promote team interest in this research.

Completed questionnaires should begin coming in within four (4) weeks after the beginning of the field-work. However, the regional coordinators must be assured that these questionnaires are complete before submission.

A completed questionnaire contains:

One questionnaire (card O1): Description of community.

X questionnaires (card 02): As many questionnaires as there are buildings studied in the community.

X questionnaires 3-4-5-6-7-8-9: as many questionnaires as there are facilities.

X questionnaires No. 10: Activities taking place in the facilities.

The complete set should be well stapled (or attached).

Incomplete questionnaires should be returned to the regional coordinator who will forward it to the interviewer.

Completed questionnaires should be forwarded immediately after revision.

We hope that you find this work method feasible and practical.

Thanking you for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

Denyse Plessis-Bélair, Field Director.

Frangue Planis - Balair

HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

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#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGIONAL COORDINATORS

### DEFINITION OF TASKS:

You will be responsible for the work of three to five interviewers in one well-defined section of your province. This section will be assigned to you by your provincial coordinator, who will also provide you with the list of localities to be studied.

On a geographic map of each locality, you should review with your interviewers the principal buildings known to have socio-cultural facilities which are open to the general public.

Once a partial list of buildings has been drawn, the interviewers must proceed methodically, on a street-by-street basis. This is the only effective method of taking an inventory.

The effectiveness of field work depends directly on:

- 1 Your availability.
- 2 Your ability to arouse the interest of your personnel towards the project.
- 3 The attention you devote to the revision and control of the questionnaire.
- 4 Your requirements concerning regular remittance of completed questionnaires.

It is obvious that a large city requires a longer study period than a small village. In order to control the field work, you must remain in touch constantly with your interviewers. This communication link will assist you in compiling a weekly progress report which you will be required to present to your provincial coordinator.

After a thorough review of the completed questionnaires, you should <u>sign legibly</u> in the space provided on page 1 card 01 (locality). Your interviewers should sign legibly on page 2 card 02 (building).

## Completed questionnaire:

- 1 questionnaire (card 01): Description of community.
- X questionnaires (card 02): As many questionnaires as there are buildings studied in the community.
- X questionnaires 3-4-5-6-7-8-9: As many questionnaires as there are facilities.
- X questionnaires No. 10: Activities taking place in the

The complete set should be well stapled (or attached).

It is recommended that you verify the authenticity of 5% of the buildings covered by any one interviewer.

- 1 Is the information pertaining to the building accurate?
- 2 Have all the facilities been listed?
- 3 Is the information pertaining to the facilities accurate?
- 4 Are the activity sheets included?
- 5 Have all the activities been mentioned?

This "spot-checking" may be done by telephone, but you must not hesitate to go to the building personally, if need be.

Exercise punctuality in submitting your completed and revised questionnaires to your provincial coordinator.

We are certain that you will carry out this task successfully. Thank you for your cooperation.

Denyse Plessis-Bélair, Field Director.

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## SUMMARY OF SOLUTIONS TO FIELD PROBLEMS

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL

ASSISTANT COORDINATORS,

HELD JULY 17-18, 1972,

AS PART OF THE

NATIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES STUDY

Jean-Marc Lemire
Recreation Canada
July 24, 1972



- 1. Due to the workload at the federal office a system of priority must be instituted. Towns above 2,000 of population will be processed first and feedback in this regard should be expected by December 72; towns of smaller size will be processed at a later date. Yet, all towns' data whatever the population size will be processed. Processing essentially refers here to the production of printouts and tabulation of data for each town.
- 2. Due to the lack of training and experience of the interviewers, it was decided to simplify the completion of the activity sheet (card 10). Section D is eliminated. However, it is important that interviewers re-read page 13 of the instruction manual in order to improve the completion of the question on the average number of participants (Section B).

NOTE: This solution was found after the meeting.

- 3. The major difference between a social meeting hall and a multipurpose hall is that the first is used for one general type of
  activity while the other is used for two or more general types of
  activity. The expression "general type of activity" might include
  two sub-activities conducted simultaneously. For example, dancing
  and drinking in a night club makes this facility a social meeting
  establishment.
- 4. To reduce the scope of the study, adult education and evening courses' facilities will not be included in the study. These courses refer to those sponsored by school boards, a department of education, or the federal government.
- 5. Historical villages and complex forts such as Louisbourg, Upper Canada Village, are excluded from the study since the necessary instruments needed to cover these facilities are not available. Religious sanctuaries are not included in the study since they are not considered socio-cultural here but religious museums are included as separate entities.
- 6. Facilities used for leisure meetings are not included if they are in private homes unless the facility is registered through some government departments.
- 7. If the activities found in a facility do not match any on the activity list, these activities should be written at the top of the activity questionnaire used.
- 8. In shopping centers, floors used for exhibitions should be included (card 02). In addition, the type of exhibition should be written at the top of the questionnaire.
- 9. A brief statement on the objectives of the study is to be sent to the provinces within 15 days.

- 10. The operational purpose of the study is to inventorize "used facilities" and not necessarily "all existing facilities". A "used facility" refers to one which has been used at least once since June 1st, 1971, for socio-cultural activity. If the facility is not presently being used during the survey, an activity questionnaire will be attached to this facility and a note indicating "presently no on-going activity" should be written at the top right corner.
- 11. The parking space included in this study includes the parking space which is on the same site and the parking space which is owned by the socio-cultural facility proprietor concerned.
- Facilities used by touring shows of a socio-cultural nature are included.
- 13. Classrooms with floor-fixed chairs and with no permanent studio equipment must be classified as auditoriums (see manual); a classroom with no fixed chairs and with no permanent studio equipment must be considered a social meeting hall if there is only one general type of socio-cultural activity and it must be considered a multi-purpose hall if there is 2 or more general types of socio-cultural activities.
- 14. We will not include arenas and gymnasiums covered in 1971, since they will be covered again later (see updating forms used by the federal group).
- 15. Since primary and secondary school facilities are covered in the study it is only logical to cover also university and college facilities used by the general public for socio-cultural activities.
- 16. Only <u>socio-cultural</u> activities are reported through the activity questionnaire (card 10).
- 17. Private clubs such as Kiwanis Club, Free-masons club, Legion clubs, etc. are not included in the study unless the club facility was used at least once, during the preceding year, by the general public.
- 18. Organizing an activity and participating in it should be considered as only one activity. However, the information to be collected concerns only the participating part of the general activity.
- 19. Pool halls or billiard halls will not be sent in for analysis or for processing.
- 20. Indian reserves, mining towns, closed towns, and military bases are included in the study if the facilities are open to the general surrounding public.

- 21. When there is no street address, use street name starting under col. 19 of card 02 (building questionnaire).
- 22. When an answer is not applicable, zeroes are used in the columns. When there is no answer write N/ANS.
- 23. The height of the stage refers to two measures which should both be included where possible: 1) from stage floor to the ceiling (if no ceiling, to last equipment); 2) from stage floor to the top of the movable curtains. For Ontario and Quebec the second measure will be in the cols. 36-38 (card 05), while the first measure will be in these cols. for the other provinces. The other measure will be in the margin.
- 24. Art galleries such as souvenir shops will be included only for Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- 25. Only one building questionnaire is used for a facility.

  Consequently, the classification of this facility under a certain type depends on its use during the preceding year. Example: a library used only as a meeting room is classified as a social meeting room. (NOTE: a library used for social meetings and for reading is classified under multi-purpose halls).
- 26. Ships open to general public for socio-cultural activities are included in the study if they are owned by an individual or body living in a town selected in the study. Sightseeing busses, taxis, buggies are excluded.
- 27. All facilities outside city limits are not included in the federal study.
- 28. On card 02, Section B refers to the type of site a building is.

  The category 5 (single) is used when there is only one building on one site. The category 6 (don't know) is used when there are 2 or more buildings on one site. In both categories (5 and 6) the site is not one of the four types listed in categories 1-4.
- 29. On card O2, Section F, a provincial school should be coded "2" and "school" should be written in the margin.
- 30. A multi-purpose hall refers to a hall used for more than one sociocultural activity; this excludes sports as an activity.
- 31. Any facility temporarily closed is included in the study if it has been used during the year (from June 1st, 1971) for socio-cultural facilities.
- 32. When there is more than one organization in charge of an activity, the additional organizations' names should be written at the back of the activity questionnaire.

GENERAL RULE: If it is impossible to abide by any of the above rules, please document any exception with the greatest precision possible. The quality of the data interpretation depends on these rules and exceptions.

# APPENDIX E

LOCALITIES SURVEYED IN EACH

PROVINCE AND THE TERRITORIES



### INTRODUCTION

As indicated in the core of the Report various types of localities were surveyed during the study. The name of each locality surveyed is presented in this Appendix. For each province three groups of localities are presented.

- 1. The first group refers to localities which are part of the analysis. These localities include 'cities', 'towns' and 'villages' of population above 1,000 and these are identified by the code S-1. These localities also include 'other' census subdivisions of population above 1,000 and these are identified by the code S-2.
- The second group refers to a list of surveyed localities with a population <u>below</u> 1,000 and which appear in the catalogues of Statistics Canada (92-704-707).
- 3. The third group refers to a list of surveyed localities with varying population sizes (generally below 1,000) which appeared in the catalogue of Statistics Canada titled 'Unincorporated settlements'. In a few instances (possibly 10) some localities were classified within this group because it was not clear that a whole census subdivision had been included in a locality surveyed. It should be noted here, that the population figures listed are the same as those reported on the questionnaire, however, few of these population sizes coincide with those of Statistics Canada (Cat. 72-711) 1972. These figures are provided here for recording and checking purposes.

### YUKON

### GROUP 1

Whitehorse (11217) S-1

#### GROUP 2

Dawson City (762), Faro (863)

## GROUP 3

Beaver Creek (215), Burwash Landing (60), Carcross (260), Carmacks (420), Clinton Creek (405), Destruction Bay (205), Elsa (484), Haines Junction (183), Johnson's Crossing (25), Keno Hill (27), Mayo (381), Mile (125), Haines Road, Old Crow (267), Pelly Crossing (170), Ross River (220), Steward Crossing (15), Swift River (30), Teslin (425), Upper Laird (160), Watson Lake (553)

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

## GROUP 1

Fort Rae (1056) S-2, Fort Smith (2364) S-1, Frobisher Bay (2014) S-2, Hay River (2406) S-1, Inuvik (2669) S-1, Pine Point (1225) S-2, Yellowknife (6122) S-1

#### GROUP 2

None

#### GROUP 3

Aklavik (677), Arctic Bay (269), Baker Lake (756), Broughton Island (334), Cambridge Bay (716), Cape Dorset (597), Chesterfield Inlet (258), Clyde River (274), Coppermine (637), Coral Harbour (355), Eskimo Point (598), Fort Franklin (339), Fort Good Hope (327), Fort Laird (263), Fort McPherson (679), Fort Norman (248), Fort Providence (587), Gjoa Haven (276), Hall Beach (265), Holman Island (241), Igloolik (563), Norman Wells (301), Pangnirtung (690), Pelly Bay (215), Pond Inlet (416), Rankin Inlet (566), Repulse Bay (242), Sanikiluaq Harbour (238), Snowdrift (221), Spence Bay (209), Tuktoyaktuk (596), Tungsten (220), Whale Cove (213)

### NEWFOUNDLAND

## GROUP 1

Badger (1187) S-1, Badger's Quay (1457) S-2, Baie Verte (2397) S-1, Bishops Falls (4133) S-1, Bonavista (4215) S-1, Botwood (4115) S-1, Buchans (2338) S-2, Burgeo (2226) S-1, Burin (2586) S-1, Cape St. George (1595) S-2, Carbonear (4732) S-1, Channel Port Aux Basques (5942) S-1, Clarenville (2193) S-1, Conception Bay South (7500) S-2, Corner Brook (26309) S-1, Deer Lake (4421) S-1, Dunville (1742) S-1, Fortune (2164) S-1, Freshwater (1562) S-1, Gander (7748) S-1, Glovertown (1915) S-1, Goulds (4695) S-2, Grand Bank (3476) S-1, Grand Falls (7677) S-1, Happy Valley (4937) S-1, Harbour Breton (2196) S-1, Harbour Grace (2771) S-1, Holyroad (1282) S-1, Kippens (1383) S-2, Labrador City (7622) S-2, Lascie (1255) S-2, Lewisporte (3175) S-1, Mount Pearl (7211) S-1, Paradise (1902) S-2, Placentia (2211) S-1, Pouch Cover (1483) S-1, Ramea (1208) S-1, Roddickton (1239) S-1, Saint Alban's (1941) S-1, Spaniard's Bay (1764) S-1, Springdale (3224) S-1, St. Anthony (2593) S-1, St. Georges (2082) S-1, St. Johns (88102) S-1, Stephenville (7770) S-1, Stephenville Crossing (2129) S-1, Trepassey (1443) S-1, Twillingate (1437) S-1, Upper Island Cover (1819) S-1, Victoria (1790) S-2, Wabana (5421) S-1, Wabush (3387) S-2, Windsor (6644), S-1

### GROUP 2

None

#### GROUP 3

Port au Bras (393)

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### GROUP 1

Charlottetown (19133) S-1, Kensington (1086) S-1, Montague (1608) S-1, Sherwood (3807) S-1, Souris (1393) S-1, St. Eleanor's (1621) S-1, Summerside (9439) S-1, Tignish (1060) S-1

#### GROUP 2

Alberton (973), Borden (624), Cardigan (266), Crapaud (246), Georgetown (767), Miscouche (750), Morell (389), Mount Stewart (413), Murray Harbour (367), Murray River (478), North Rustico (767), O'Leary (795), St. Peter's (370), Victoria (171), Wellington (347), Wilmot (737)

#### GROUP 3

Abrams Village (448), Southport (430)

#### NOVA SCOTIA

### GROUP 1

Aldershot (2059) S-2, Amherst (9966) S-1, Antigonish (5489) S-1, Barrington (6921) S-2, Berwick (1412) S-1, Bible Hill (2901) S-2, Bridgetown (1039) S-1, Bridgewater (5231) S-1, Brooklyn (6271) S-2, Canso (1209) S-1, Chester (9201) S-2, Cheticamp (1118) S-2, Clark's Harbour (1082) S-1, Dartmouth (64770) S-1, Digby (2363) S-1, Dominion (2879) S-1, Donkin (1013) S-2, Falmouth-Mt Denson (1248) S-2, Florence (2059) S-2, Glace Bay (22440) S-1, Greenwich (1078) S-2, Halifax (122035) S-1, Hantsport (1447) S-1, Inverness (2022) S-2, Kentville (5198) S-1, Liverpool (3654) S-1, Lockeport (1208) S-1, Louisbourg (1582) S-1, Lunenburg (3215) S-1, Mahone Bay (1333) S-1, Middleton (1870) S-1, Milton (1210) S-2, Mulgrave (1196) S-1, New Glasgow (10849) S-1, New Minas (1007) S-2, New Waterford (9579) S-1, North Sydney (8604) S-1, Oxford (1473) S-1, Parrsboro (1807) S-1, Pictou (4250) S-1, Port Hawkesbury (3372) S-1, Pubnico (2322) S-2, Reserve Mines (2710) S-2, Sackville (2613) S-2, Salmon River (1219) S-2, Shelburne (2689) S-1, Shubenacadie-Milford (1236) S-2, South Bar of Sydney R (1061) S-2, Springhill (5262) S-1, Stellarton (5357) S-1, Stewiacke (1040) S-1, Sydney (33230) S-1, Sydney Mines (8991) S-1, Sydney River (2066) S-2, Terrance Bay (1079) S-2, Timberlea (1269) S-2, Trenton (3331) S-1, Truro (13047) S-1, Wedgeport (1503) S-2, Westmount (1823) S-2, Westville (3898) S-1, Windsor (3775) S-1, Wolfville (2861) S-1, Yarmouth (8516) S-1

#### GROUP 2

Annapolis Royal (758)

### GROUP 3

Arcadia (431), Aylesford (681), Baddeck (778), Bear River (679), Bedford ( ), Bickerton West (366), Brookfield (654), Caledonia (367), Cambridge Station (687), Canning (752), Charlos Cove (176), Church Point (365), Dayspring (457), East Chezzetcook (605), Enfield (806), Eureka (321), Granville Ferry (381), Guysborough (502), Havre Boucher (499), Head of Chezzetcook (588), Hebron (497), Hilden (656),

Hopewell (399), Hubbards (675), Ingonish Beach (642), Joggins (799), Kingston (768), La Have (241), Lawrencetown (495), Lower Wood's Harbour (563), Mabou (290), Maccan (339), Maitland (230), Margaree (777), Martin's Point (374), Martin's River (316), Meteghan (991), Middle Musquodoboit (745), Mill Village (252), Mt. Uniake (624), New Germany (603), New Ross (217), Newport (434), Pictou Landing (428), Port Hastings (495), Port Hood (472), Port Maitland (487), Port Williams (577), Pugwash (799), River Herbert (896), River John (401), Sheet Harbour (647), Sherbrooke (376), Smith's Cove (393), St. Ann's ( ), St. Bernard (324), St. Peters (766), Tatamagouche (559), Tiverton (334), Thorburn (990), Tracadie (315), Waterville (878), Western Shore (723), Westport (367), Weymouth (573), Whycocomagh (304)

### NEW BRUNSWICK

## GROUP 1

Allardville (2827) S-2, Atholville (2108) S-1, Baie Ste-Anne (2658) S-2, Balmoral (2369) S-2, Barker's Point (1882) S-1, Bas-Caraquet (1685) S-1, Bathurst (16674) S-1, Beresford (2325) S-1, Bertrand (1094) S-1, Blacks Harbour (1000) S-2, Buctouche (1964) S-1, Campbellton (10335) S-1, Cap Pelé (2081) S-1, Caraquet (3441) S-1, Charlo (1621) S-1, Chatham (7833) S-1, Chipman (1977) S-1, Dalhousie (6225) S-1, Dieppe (4277) S-1, Dorchester (1199) S-1, Edmundston (12365) S-1, Eel-River-Crossing (1075) S-1, Fairvale (2050) S-1, Fredericton (24254) S-1, Geary (1023) S-2, Grand-Falls (4516) S-1, Gunningsville (1669) S-1, Hampton (1748) S-1, Hartland (1009) S-1, Hillsborough (1283) S-2, Kedgwick (1065) S-1, Lewisville (3710) S-1, Lorne (1000) S-2, Marysville (3872) S-1, McAdam (2224) S-1, Milltown (1893) S-1, Minto (3880) S-1, Moneton (47891) S-1, Nackawic (1324) S-1, Nashwaaksis (7353) S-1, Neguac (1498) S-1, Nelson Miramichi (1580) S-1, Newcastle (6460) S-1, Norton (1149) S-1, Oromocto (11427) S-1, Perth-Andover (2108) S-1, Petit-Rocher (1624) S-1, Petitcodiac (1569) S-1, Plaster-Rock (1331) S-1, Quispamsis (2215) S-1, Renforth (1608) S-1, Richardsville (1500) S-2, Richibucto (1850) S-1, Riverview Heights (6525) S-1, Rivière-Verte (1657) S-1, Rogersville (1077) S-1, Rothesay (1038) S-1, Sackville (3180) S-1, Saint John City (89039) S-1, Saint Isidore (2276) S-2, Saint Sauveur (1000) S-2, Salisbury (1070) S-1, Shediac (2203) S-1, Shippegan (2043) S-1, St. Andrews (1812) S-1, St Louis de Kent (1269) S-2, St Stephen (3409) S-1, St Basile (3085) S-1, St Jacques (1325) S-2, St Leonard (1478) S-1, St Quentin (2093) S-1, Ste Anne De Madawaska (1253) S-1, Sussex (3942) S-1, Tracadie (2222) S-1, Val D'Amour (2000) S-2, Woodstock (4846) S-1

#### GROUP 2

Alma (425), Aroostook (555), Baker Brook (561), Bath (784), Belledune (920), Blackville (915), Bristol (771), Cambridge-Narrows (416), Canterbury (578), Centreville (566), Clair (704), Doaktown (938),

Douglastown (637), Drummond (637), Florenceville (584), Fredericton Junction (615), Gagetown (609), Grand Harbour (556), Grande Anse (545), Harvey Station (383), Jacquet River (866), Lameque (933), Loggieville (878), Millville (352), Nigadoo (599), North Head (649), Paquetville (479), Pointe-Verte (522), Port Elgin (533), Riverside (509), St. Antoine (756), St. François de Madawaska (511), St. Georges (977), St. Joseph (687), Saint Martin's (484), Shediac East (585), Silverwood (935), Tide-head (797), Tracy (610),

### GROUP 3

Adamsville (400), Apohaque (500), Beaver Brook Station (500), Boiestown (500), Brantville (800), Chatham Head (450), Cocagne (370), Collette (500), Dorchester Crossing (500), Dundee (500), Elgin (777), Fundy National Park (425), Harcourt (644), Haut Oboujagan (360), Hoyt (400), Inkerman (850), Juniper (500), Lagaceville (600), Le-Goulet (900), Maisonnette (688), Memramcook (400), Memramcook East (250), Millerton (550), Miramichi (500), Miscou Centre (654), New Maryland (643), Pointe du Chêne (400), Pointe Sapin (500), Robertville (700), St. Arthur (900), St. Raphael-Sur-Mer (900), St. Liolin (500), Saint Simon (800), Scoudouc (225), Sheila (700), Ste. Anne de Kent (180), Sunny Corner (600), Tabusintac (500), Welsford (422)

# QUEBEC

#### GROUP 1

Abenakis (1970) S-2, Acton Vale (4564) S-1, Alencon (1704) S-2, Alma (22622) S-1, Amos O (2087) S-2, Amos Ville (6984) S-1, Amqui (3797) S-1, Ancienne-Lorette (8304) S-1, Anjou (33886) S-1, Anse aux Gascons P (1563) S-2, Anse Av Griffon (17211) S-1, Anse Ste-Anne Des Monts (5546) S-1, Arthabaska (4479) S-1, Arvida (18448) S-1, Asbestos (9749) S-1, Ascot Corner (1708) S-2, Ascot N (2802) S-2, Athelstan (1921) S-2, Avoca (1844) S-2, Aylmer (7198) S-1, Bagotville Paroisse (3420) S-2, Bagotville Ville (6041) S-1, Baie Comeau (12109) S-1, Baie de Vaudreuil (3843) S-1, Baie du Vieux Fort (5100) S-2, Baie St-Paul (1571) S-2, Baie St-Paul (V) (4163) S-1, Baie D'Urfe (3881) S-1, Barrington (1674) S-2, Beaconsfield (19389) S-1, Beauceville (2098), Beauceville est (2192) S-1, Beauharnois (8121) S-1, Beauport (14681) S-1, Beaupré (2862) S-1, Bécancour (8182) S-1, Bedford Ville (2786) S-1, Belair (4505) S-1, Bellefeuille (2681) S-2, Beloeil (12274) S-1, Bernierville (2415) S-1, Berthierville (4080) S-1, Bienville (12809) S-1, Birchton (1597) S-2, Black Lake (4123) S-1, Blainville (9630) S-1, Bois-des-Filion (4061) S-1, Boischatel (1678) S-2, Bonaventure (2857) S-2, Bondville (4063) S-1, Boucherville (19997) S-1, Bromont (1089) S-1, Bromptonville (2771) S-1, Brossard (23452) S-1, Brownsburg (3481) S-1, Brunet (8196) S-2, Buckingham Ville (7304) S-1, Cabano (3063) S-1, Candiac (5185) S-1, Cap à L'Orignal (2371) S-2, Cap Rouge (2988) S-2, Cap St-Ignace (2945) S-2, Cap-Chat (3868) S-1, Cap-de-la-Madeleine (31463) S-1, Cap-Santé (1958) S-2, Cape Cove (5598) S-2, Caplan (2023) S-2, Carignan (3340) S-1, Causapscal (2965) S-1, Cazaville (1719) S-2, Chaleurs (3942) S-2, Chambly (11469) S-1, Chandler (3843) S-1, Chapais (2914) S-1, Charlemagne (4111) S-1, Charlesbourg (33443) S-1, Charlesbourg Ouest (1745) S-2, Charny (5175) S-1, Château-Richer (3111) S-1, Châteauguay (15797) S-1, Châteauguay-Centre (17942) S-1, Chatham (3082) S-2, Chibougamau (9701) S-1, Chicoutimi (33893) S-1, Chicoutimi Nord (14086) S-1, Chute-aux-Outardes (1930) S-1, Clapperton (2008) S-2, Clarendon (1643) S-2, Clermont (3386) S-1, Coaticook (6569) S-1, Coleraine (1877) S-2, Contrecoeur Ville (2694) S-1, Côte St-Luc (24375) S-1, Courville (6222) S-1, Cowansville (11920) S-1, Crabtree (1706) S-1, Danville (2566) S-1, Degelis (3046) S-1, Delisle (1753) S-2, Delson (2941) S-1, Desbiens (1913) S-1, Deschênes (1906) S-1, Deux-Montagnes (8631) S-1, Disraeli V (3384) S-1, Dolbeau (7633) S-1, Dollard-des-Ormeaux (25217) S-1, Donnacona (5940) S-1, Dorion (6209) S-1, Dorval (20469) S-1, Douville (3267) S-1, Drummondville (31813) S-1, Drummondville-Sud (8989) S-1, Dunham (1734) S-2, East Angus (4715) S-1, Escoumins (2420) S-2, Farnham (C) (6496) S-1, Fatima (2768) S-2, Ferme-Neuve (1990) S-1, Forestville (1606) S-1, Fort-Coulonge (1784) S-1, Gagnon (3512) S-1, Gatineau (22321) S-1, Giffard (13135) S-1, Girardville (1506) S-2, Godmanchester (1887) S-2, Granby (C) (4922) S-2, Granby V (34385) S-1, Grand'mère (17137) S-1, Grande-Ile (1676) S-2, Grande-Rivière (2114) S-2, Grantham-Ouest (1410) S-2, Greenfield Park (15348) S-1, Hampstead (7033) S-1, Hauterive (13181) S-1, Havre St-Pierre (2998) S-2, Havre aux Maisons (2012) S-2, Hudson (4345) S-1, Hull C (63580) S-1, Hull P Ouest (2966) S-2, Huntingdon (3087) S-1, Iberville (9331) S-1, Ile Perrot (4021) S-1, Ile du Havre Aubert (1133) S-2, Joliette (20127) S-1, Jonquière (28430) S-1, Kenogami (C) (10970) S-1, Kirkland (2917) S-1, L'Epiphanie (P) (1668) S-2, L'Ange Gardien P Est (2203) S-2, L'Annonciation (V) (2162) S-1, L'Assomption (P) (2029) S-2, L'Assomption (V) (4915) S-1, L'Epiphanie (V) (2752) S-1, L'Etang du Nord (2640) S-2, La Guadeloupe (1934) S-1, La Macaza (1168) S-2, La Malbaie (4036) S-1, La Pocatière (4256) S-1, La Prairie (8309) S-1, La Providence (4709) S-1, La Sarre (C-T) (2378) S-2, La Sarre (V) (5185) S-1, La Tuque (13099) S-1, Lac Etchemin (2789) S-1, Lac Megantic (6770) S-1, Lac St-Charles (2384) S-2, Lacadie (1660) S-2, Lachine (44423) S-1, Lachute (11813) S-1, Lafontaine (2980) S-1, Lasalle (72912) S-1, Laurentides (1746) S-1, Laval (C) (228010) S-1, Lawrenceville (2935) S-2, Lemoyne (8194) S-1, Lennoxville (3859) S-1, Lery (2247) S-1, Levis (16597) S-1, Longueuil (91790) S-1, Loretteville (11644) S-1, Lorraine (3145) S-1, Louiseville (4042) S-1, Lucerne (8611) S-2, Macamic (1705) S-1, Magog (C) (13281) S-1, Magog (C-T) (1624) S-2, Malartic (5347) S-1, Maniwaki (6689) S-1, Mansfield et Pontefrac (1823) S-2, Maple Grove (1708) S-1, Marieville (4563) S-1, Mascouche (8812) S-1, Matagami (2411) S-1, Matane (11841) S-1, McMasterville (2518) S-1, Melocheville (1601) S-1, Mercier (4011) S-1, Mistassini (3601) S-1, Mont-Carmel (1742) S-2, Mont-Joli (6698) S-1, Mont-Laurier (8240) S-1, Mont-Rolland (1900) S-2, Mont-Royal (S-D) (25561) S-1, Mont-St-Hilaire (5758) S-1, Montmagny (12432) S-1, Montmorency (4949) S-1, Montréal (1214352) S-1, Montréal-Est (5076) S-1, Montréal-Nord (89139) S-1, Montréal-Ouest (6368) S-1, Murdochville (2891) S-1, Notre-Dame-De-L'Ile-Perrot (1552) S-2, Notre-Dame-De-La-Dore (2058) S-2, Notre-Dame-De-Laterrière (1598) S-2, Notre-Dame-De-Portneuf (1961) S-2, Notre-Dame-Des Prairies (4775) S-2, Notre-Dame-Du-Lac (2107) S-1, Notre-Dame-Du-Mont-Carmel (2017) S-1, Notre-Dame-D-0'Hebertville (1506) S-1, Napierville (1987) S-1, New Carlisle (1855) S-2, Newport (2479) S-2, Nicolet (4714) S-1, Noranda (10741) S-1, Normandin (C-T) (2000) S-2, Normandin (V) (1823) S-1, Normetal (2105) S-2, Notre-Dame-Des-Laurent (5080) S-1, Notre-Dame (2913) S-2, Nouvelle (2508) S-2, Ormstown (1517) S-1, Orsainville (12520) S-1, Otterburn Park (3512) S-1, Outremont (28552) S-1, Pabos-Mills (1621) S-2, Paspebiac (2953) S-2, Pierrefonds (33010) S-1, Pierreville (1455) S-1, Pincourt (5899) S-1, Plessisville (7204) S-1, Plessisville (J) (2108) S-2, Pointe-A-La-Croix (1444) S-2, Pointe-Aux-Trembles (35567) S-1, Pointe-Calumet (2214) S-1, Pointe-Claire (27303) S-1, Pointe-Du-Lac P (2055) S-2, Pointe-Gatineau (15640) S-1, Pont-Rouge (3272) S-1, Port-Alfred (9228) S-1, Port-Cartier (3730) S-1, Potton (1664) S-2, Price (2740) S-1, Princeville V (3829) S-1, Quebec (186088) S-1, Ragueneau (1802) S-2, Rawdon (V) (2740) S-1, Repentigny (19520) S-1, Richelieu (1777) S-1, Richmond (4317) S-1, Rigaud (2138) S-1, Rimouski (26887) S-1, Rimouski-Est (2069) S-1, Rivière-Du-Loup (12760) S-1, Rivière-Du-Moulin (4393) S-1, Rivière-Malbaie (1676) S-2, Robertson Et Pope (1951) S-2, Roberval (8330) S-1, Roberval S-D (1887) S-2, Rock Forest (5098) S-2, Rosemere (6710) S-1, Rouyn (17821) S-1, Roxboro (7633) S-1, Saint-Alexis (P) (2325) S-2, Sainte-Foy (68385) S-1, Salaberry (29776) S-2, Sayabec (1789) S-1, Schefferville (3271) S-1, Senneterre (UT) (4303) S-1, Sept-Iles (24320) S-1, Shannon (3998) S-2, Shawinigan (27792) S-1, Shawinigan-Sud (11470) S-1, Shawville (1745) S-1, Shefford (1745) S-2, Sherbrooke (80711) S-1, Shipton (3359) S-2, Sillery (13932) S-1, Sorel (19347) S-1, St-Constant (P) (5728) S-2, St-Cuthbert (P) (1643) S-2, St-Damien-De-Buckland (P) (2254) S-2, St-David-De-Falardeau (SD) (1575) S-2, St-Dominique-De-Jonqui (4596) S-2, St-Dominique V (1722) S-1, St-Donat (SD) (2624) S-2, St-Elizabeth P (1633) S-2, St-Emile (V) (2645) S-1, St-Etienne Des Grès (1961) S-2, St-Eustache VT (9479) S-1, St-Félicien (SD) (2150) S-2, St-Félix De Valois P (1947) S-2, St-Féréol Les Neiges D (1596) S-2, St-Hippolyte P (1690) S-2, St-Hubert (P) (1619) S-2, St-Hubert (VC) (21741) S-1, St-Isidore P (1814) S-2, St-Jacques V (1975) S-1, St-Jean Baptiste (P) (1980) S-2, St-Jean Chrysostome (V) (1905) S-1, St-Jean De Dieu P (3768) S-2, St-Jean De Matha P (1842) S-2, St-Jean Port Joli (SD) (3269) S-2, St-Jérôme (V) (1910) S-1, St-Jérôme C (26524) S-1, St-Joachim De Tourelle (1611) S-2, St-Joseph (VT) (4945) S-1, St-Joseph D'Alma SD (2334) S-2, St-Joseph De Beauce VT (2893) S-1, St-Joseph De Sorel VT (3290) S-1, St-Joseph De Soulanges (1559) S-2, St-Joseph Du Lac P (1954) S-2, St-Jovite V (3132) S-1, St-Lambert De Lauzon (1719) S-2, St-Lambert VC (18616) S-1, St-Laurent V (62955) S-1, St-Lazare P (2146) S-2, St-Léon De St-Andon P (1557) S-2, St-Léon Le Grand (P) (1570) S-2, St-Léonard C (52040) S-1, St-Lin (2792) S-2, St-Louis De France (2408) S-2, St-Louis Du Ha Ha (1651) S-2, St-Adalbert (1019) S-2, St-Alexandre P (1843) S-2, St-Amable (2392) S-2, St-Ambroise (1629) S-1, St-Ambroise-De-Kildare (1798) S-2, St-Anaclet-De-Lessard (1661) S-2, St-Antoine-De-La-Rivie (3953) S-2,

St-Antonin (2243) S-2, St-Augustin-De-Desman (3041) S-2, St-Barthelemi (1981) S-2, St-Basile-Le-Grand (4402) S-1, St-Basile-Sud (1731) S-1, St-Benoît-Joseph-Labre (1804) S-2, St-Boniface-De-Shawini (2581) S-1, St-Bruno-De-Montarvill (15780) S-1, St-Calixte (1597) S-2, St-Césaire P (1589) S-2, St-Césaire (V) (2279) S-1, St-Charles-Boromée (4448) S-2, St-Charles-De-Lachenai (3671) S-2, St-Eleuthère SD (1592) S-2, St-Elie Dorford P (1720) S-2, St-Esprit (1754) S-2, St-Félicien (4952) S-1, St-Gabriel (V) (3383) S-1, St-Gabriel De Valcartie (1826) S-2, St-Georges (2061) S-1, St-Georges (7554) S-1, St-Georges-Ouest (6000) S-1, St-Hyacinthe C (24562) S-1, St-Jean (VC) (32863) S-1, St-Jean De Dieu (2262) S-2, St-Louis De Pintendre (1580) S-2, St-Luc (4850) S-1, St-Luc De Laval (2334) S-2, St-Malachie D'Ormstown (2034) S-2, St-Marc Des Carrières (2650) S-1, St-Martin (2375) S-2, St-Mathias (1662) S-2, St-Maurice (1648) S-2, St-Maxime Du Mont St-L (1764) S-2, St-Methode De Frontena (1683) S-2, St-Michel (1646) S-2, St-Michel Archange (4069) S-2, St-Michel De Squatec (1703) S-2, St-Michel Des Saints (1983) S-2, St-Narcisse (1997) S-2, St-Nicephore (2261) S-2, St-Nicolas (1975) S-1, St-Odilon Decranbourne (1559) S-2, St-Pamphile (3542) S-1, St-Pascal (V-T) (2513) S-1, St-Patrice-De-La-Rivière D (1659) S-2, St-Patrice-De-Sherringto (1843) S-2, St-Paul (2270) S-2, St-Paul l'Ermite (3660) S-2, St-Paul D'Abbotsford (1898) S-2, St-Philippe (1657) S-2, St-Pie P (1673) S-2, St-Pie V (1709) S-1, St-Pierre (6801) S-1, St-Pierre De Sorel (2178) S-2, St-Prime (2350) S-1, St-Prospère (S-D) (3269) S-2, St-Raphael-De-L'Ile-Bizard (2950) S-2, St-Raymond (VT) (4036) S-1, St-Raymond (0) (2715) S-2, St-Rédempteur (1652) S-1, St-Rémi (P) (2385) S-2, St-Rémi (VT) (2282) S-1, St-Roch De L'Achigan (2721) S-2, St-Romuald D'Etchemin (8394) S-1, St-Sauveur Des Monts (1846) S-1, St-Simeon (1186) S-1, St-Sulpice (1529) S-2, St-Théophile (1603) S-2, St-Thomas (P) (2129) S-2, St-Timothée (V) (1613) S-1, St-Timothée (P) (3968) S-2, St-Tite Des Caps (1780) S-2, St-Tite (UT) (3130) S-1, St-Urbain (1756) S-2, St-Antoine Des Laurentides (5828) S-2, St-David De L'Aube Rivière (3818) S-1, Ste-Croix V (1545) S-1, Ste-Julie VT (2559) S-2, Ste-Julienne (2732) S-2, Ste-Justine (P) (1911) S-2, Ste-Marie (UT) (4308) S-1, Ste-Marthe Du Cap De L (2541) S-2, Ste-Marthe Sur Le Lac (3169) S-2, Ste-Perpétue (S-D) (2285) S-2, Ste-Rosalie (V) (2210) S-1, Ste-Thérèse (17175) S-1, Ste-Thérèse De Lisieux (2723) S-2, Ste-Thérèse Ouest (7278) S-1, Ste-Adèle (3818) S-2, Ste-Agathe-Des-Monts (5532) S-1, Ste-Anne-De-Beaupré V (1797) S-1, Ste-Anne-De-Bellevue (4976) S-1, Ste-Anne-De-La-Perade (1501) S-2, Ste-Anne-De-Varennes (2882) S-2, Ste-Anne-Des-Plaines (3964) S-2, Ste-Brigitte-De-Laval (1657) S-2, Ste-Catherine (2118) S-2, Ste-Cécile-De-Masham (2111) S-2, Ste-Geneviève (2847) S-1, Ste-Geneviève-De-Berthie (1622) S-2, Ste-Martine (1931) S-2, Ste-Scholastique (14787) S-1, Ste-Sophie (3388) S-2, Ste-Thecle (V) (1725) S-1, Ste-Victoire D'Arthaba (2620) S-2, Ste-Victoire De Sorel (1509) S-2, St-Edouard-De-Lotbinière (1498) S-2, Ste-Germaine-Du-Lac-Etchem (1634) S-2, Ste-Madeleine-De-Rigaud (1694) S-2, St-François-De-Sales (1799) S-2, Stoneham Et Tewkesbury (1691) S-2, Sts-Gervais And Protai (1796) S-2, Sutton C-T (1684) S-1, Tache (1878) S-2, Temiscaming (2428) S-1, Templeton (3684) S-1, Templeton-Est (1977) S-2, Terrasse Vaudreuil (1695) S-2, Terrebonne (9212) S-1,

Thetford Mines (22003) S-1, Thetford Partie Sud (1720) S-2, Thurso (3219) S-1, Touraine (9643) S-2, Tracy (11842) S-1, Trois-Pistoles (4678) S-1, Trois-Rivières (55869) S-1, Trois-Rivières-Ouest (8057) S-1, Val D'Or (17421) S-1, Val St-Michel (2050) S-1, Val-David (1627) S-1, Valcourt V (2505) S-1, Vanier (9717) S-1, Varennes (2382) S-1, Verchères (1840) S-1, Verdun (74718) S-1, Victoriaville (22047) S-1, Village Des Hurons (2557) S-2, Ville Marie (1995) S-1, Villeneuve (4062) S-1, Warwick (C-T) (2847) S-2, Warwick (V-T) (2841) S-1, Waterloo (4936) S-1, Wendover And Simpson (4597) S-2, Westmount (23606) S-1, Windsor (C-T) (1569) S-2, Windsor (V-T) (6023) S-1

### GROUP 2

None

## GROUP 3

None

### ONTARIO

## GROUP 1

Acton (5031) S-1, Adjala TWP (2278) S-2, Ajax (21515) S-1, Albion TWP (4711) S-2, Aldborough (3105) S-2, Alexandria (3240) S-1, Alice And Fraser TWP (2428) S-2, Alliston (3176) S-1, Almonte (3696) S-1, Amabel TWP (2043) S-2, Amaranth TWP (1957) S-2, Ameliasburg (4391) S-2, Amherstburg (5169) S-1, Ancaster Township (15326) S-2, Anderson TWP (4667) S-2, Anson Hinden Minden (2027) S-2, Arnprior (6016) S-1, Asphodel Township (1576) S-2, Athens (1071) S-1, Atikokan TWP (6087) S-2, Augusta Township (5540) S-2, Aurora (13614) S-1, Aylmer (4755) S-1, Balfour TWP (9101) S-2, Balmerton Imp. Dist. (1839) S-2, Bancroft (2276) S-1, Barrie (27676) S-1, Bastard-South Burgess (2285) S-2, Bathurst Township (2072) S-2, Bayham TWP (4126) S-2, Belle River (2877) S-1, Belleville (35128) S-1, Bentinck TWP (2357) S-2, Beverly Township (6153) S-2, Biddulph TWP (2063) S-2, Binbrook TWP (3826) S-2, Black River-Matheson (3182) S-2, Blenheim (3490) S-1, Blenheim TWP (4636) S-2, Blind River (3450) S-1, Bobcaygeon (1518) S-1, Bolton (2984) S-1, Borough Of East York (104784) S-2, Borough Of Etobicoke (282286) S-2, Borough Of North York (510150) S-2, Borough Of Scarborough (334310) S-2, Borough Of York (147301) S-2, Bosanquet Township (3131) S-2, Bowmanville (8947) S-1, Bracebridge (6903) S-1, Bradford (3401) S-1, Brampton (41211) S-1, Brant TWP (3242) S-2, Brantford (64421) S-1, Brantford TWP (9380) S-2, Bridgeport (2375) S-1, Brighton (2956) S-1, Brighton TWP (2935) S-2, Brock TWP (3484) S-2, Brockville (19765) S-1, Brooke Township (2015) S-2, Burford TWP (5799) S-2, Burlington (87023) S-1, Caldwell (1858) S-2, Caledon TWP (4875) S-2, Caledonia (3183) S-1,

Cambridge Township (2555) S-2, Camden East (3395) S-2, Camden Township (2574) S-2, Campbellford (3522) S-1, Cannington (1083) S-1, Capreol (3470) S-1, Caradoc (5354) S-2, Carleton Place (5020) S-1, Carrick Township (2516) S-2, Cartwright Township (2219) S-2, Casselman (1337) S-1, Chalk River (1094) S-1, Chapleau TWP (3389) S-2, Charlottenburgh TWP (5202) S-2, Charlotteville TWP (6046) S-2, Chatham (35317) S-1, Chatham TWP (7231) S-2, Chinguacousy TWP (30997) S-2, Clarence Township (4589) S-2, Clarke Township (5541) S-2, Clinton (3154) S-1, Cobalt (2197) S-1, Cobourg (11292) S-1, Cochrane (4965) S-1, Colborne (1588) S-1, Colchester South TWP (4724) S-2, Collingwood (9775) S-1, Collingwood TWP (2195) S-2, Coniston (2970) S-1, Copper Cliff (4089) S-1, Cornwall (47116) S-1, Cornwall Township (4540) S-2, Cramahe Township (2178) S-2, Cumberland Township (9294) S-2, Darlington Township (10768) S-2, Deep River (5671) S-1, Delhi (3894) S-1, Derby TWP (2261) S-2, Dereham TWP (5323) S-2, Deseronto (1863) S-1, Dorchester North TWP (6382) S-2, Douro Township (3175) S-2, Dover Township (4423) S-2, Dowling TWP (3018) S-2, Downie TWP (2475) S-2, Dresden (2369) S-1, Drummond Township (1639) S-2, Drury Denison Graham (2398) S-2, Dryden (6939) S-1, Dumfries South TWP (3961) S-2, Dummer Township (1634) S-2, Dumpheries North TWP (4022) S-2, Dundas (17208) S-1, Dunnville (5576) S-1, Dunwich TWP (2265) S-2, Durham (2448) S-1, Dysart And Others (3063) S-2, Ear Falls Imp. Dist. (1479) S-2, East Ferris TWP (2483) S-2, East Gwillimbury TWP (9359) S-2, East Whitby TWP (3407) S-2, Easthope North TWP (2168) S-2, Edwardsburg TWP (3914) S-2, Ekfrid Township (1951) S-2, Eldon TWP (1625) S-2, Elizabethtown Township (6513) S-2, Ellice TWP (2865) S-2, Elliot Lake TWP (9093) S-2, Elma TWP (3655) S-2, Elmira (4730) S-1, Elora (1904) S-1, Emily TWP (2333) S-2, Englehart (1721) S-1, Enniskillen Township (3022) S-2, Eramosa TWP (3585) S-2, Erin TWP (4354) S-2, Ernestown (8849) S-2, Espanola (6045) S-1, Esquesing TWP (9416) S-2, Essa TWP (12028) S-2, Essex (4002) S-1, Exeter (3354) S-1, Fenelon Falls (1616) S-1, Fenelon TWP (2773) S-2, Fergus (5334) S-2, Finch Township (2293) S-2, Fitzroy Township (2357) S-2, Flamborough East TWP (5980) S-2, Flamborough West TWP (8588) S-2, Flos TWP (2950) S-2, Forest (2355) S-1, Fort Erie (23113) S-1, Fort Frances (9947) S-1, Frankford (1862) S-1, Galt (38897) S-1, Gananoque (5512) S-1, Georgetown (17053) S-1, Georgian Bay TWP (2054) S-2, Georgina TWP (14959) S-2, Geraldton (3178) S-1, Glanford Township (6110) S-2, Glencoe (1387) S-1, Gloucester TWP (37145) S-2, Goderich (6813) S-1, Goderich TWP (2097) S-2, Gosfield North TWP (3454) S-2, Gosfield South TWP (6306) S-2, Goulbourn Township (5341) S-2, Gravenhurst (7133) S-1, Grimsby (15770) S-1, Guelph (60087) S-1, Guelph TWP (2572) S-2, Hagersville (2292) S-1, Haileybury (5280) S-1, Haldimand Township (3083) S-2, Hallowell (3310) S-2, Hamilton (309173) S-1, Hamilton Township (7034) S-2, Hanover (5063) S-1, Harrow (1971) S-1, Harwich Township (6905) S-2, Hawkesbury (9276) S-1, Hawkesbury East TWP (2842) S-2, Hawkesbury West TWP (2137) S-2, Hearst (3501) S-1, Hespler (6343) S-1, Hope Township (3068) S-2, Horton Township (1706) S-2, Houghton Township (2214) S-2, Howard Township (2728) S-2, Howick TWP (3001) S-2, Hungerford Township (2219) S-2, Huntley Township (2278) S-2, Huntsville (9784) S-1, Ingersoll (7783) S-1, Innisfil TWP (10500) S-2, Iroquois Falls (7271) S-1, Iroquois (1224) S-1, Jaffray And Melick TWP (3101) S-2, Kapuskasing (12834) S-1, Keewatin (2112) S-1,

Kenora (10952) S-1, Kenyon Township (2575) S-2, Keppel TWP (2105) S-2, Kincardine (3239) S-1, King TWP (12864) S-2, Kingston (59047) S-1, Kingston Township (17387) S-2, Kingsville (4076) S-1, Kirkland Lake (14689) S-2, Kitchener (111804) S-1, Kitley Township (1728) S-2, L'Orignal (1405) S-1, Lake Of Bays TWP (1729) S-2, Lakefield (2245) S-1, Lancaster Township (2945) S-2, Leamington (1045) S-1, Leeds Lansdowne Front (3428) S-2, Leeds Lansdowne Rear (2110) S-2, Levack (2948) S-1, Lincoln (14247) S-1, Lindsay (12746) S-1, Listowel (4677) S-1, Little Current (1565) S-1, Lively (3000) S-1, Lobo TWP (3846) S-2, Lochiel Township (3055) S-2, Logan TWP (2252) S-2, London (223222) S-1, London TWP (5995) S-2, Longlac TWP (1484) S-2, Longhborough Township (2490) S-2, Madoc Village (1353) S-1, Maidstone Township (7734) S-2, Malahide TWP (4713) S-2, Malden Township (3151) S-2, Manitouwadge TWP (3340) S-2, Mara TWP (3071) S-2, Marathon TWP (2456) S-2, March Township (5822) S-2, Mariposa TWP (3155) S-2, Markham (36684) S-1, Maryborough Township (2233) S-2, Matilda Township (3050) S-2, Mattawa (2881) S-1, McDougall Township (2225) S-2, McGarry Township (1757) S-2, McNab Township (3551) S-2, Meaford (4045) S-1, Medonte TWP (2895) S-2, Melancthon TWP (2096) S-2, Mersea Township (9078) S-2, Michipicoten (4874) S-2, Middleton Township (4180) S-2, Midland (10992) S-1, Milton (7018) S-1, Minto Township (2107) S-2, Mississauga (156070) S-1, Mitchell (2545) S-1, Mono TWP (2735) S-2, Montague Township (4459) S-2, Moore Township (6893) S-2, Moonsonee Develop Area (1342) S-2, Mornington TWP (2705) S-2, Morrisburg (2055) S-1, Moulton Township (2815) S-2, Mount Forest (3037) S-1, Mount Joy Township (2817) S-2, Mountain Township (2433) S-2, Mulmur TWP (1581) S-2, Murray Township (5787) S-2, Muskoka Lakes TWP (4170) S-2, Napanee (4638) S-1, Nassagaweya TWP (3445) S-2, Neelon Garson TWP (6296) S-2, Nepean Township (64606) S-2, New Hamburg (3008) S-1, New Liskeard (5488) S-1, Newcastle (1942) S-1, Newmarket (18941) S-1, Niagara Falls (67163) S-1, Niagara-On-The-Lake (12552) S-1, Nichol TWP (2438) S-2, Nipigon TWP (2637) S-2, Nissouri East TWP (3352) S-2, Nissouri West TWP (3207) S-2, Normanby TWP (2519) S-2, North Bay (49187) S-1, North Fredicksburgh (2274) S-2, North Gower Township (3726) S-2, North Himsworth TWP (2248) S-2, Norwich North Township (2548) S-2, Norwich South TWP (3146) S-2, Nottawasaga TWP (5458) S-2, Oakville (61483) S-1, Oliver TWP (1342) S-2, Oneida Township (1707) S-2, Ops TWP (2324) S-2, Orangeville (8074) S-1, Orillia TWP (5032) S-2, Oro TWP (5190) S-2, Osgoode Township (7757) S-2, Oshawa (91587) S-1, Osnabruck Township (3372) S-2, Otonabee Township (4301) S-2, Ottawa (302341) S-1, Owen Sound (18469) S-1, Oxford East Township (2295) S-2, Oxford West Township (2845) S-2, Oxford-On-Rideau TWP (2612) S-2, Paipoonge TWP (2340) S-2, Palmerston (1855) S-1, Paris (6483) S-1, Parry Sound (5842) S-1, Peel TWP (3388) S-2, Pelham (9997) S-1, Pembroke (16544) S-1, Penetanguishene (5497) S-1, Percy Township (2094) S-2, Perth (5537) S-1, Petawawa Township (8506) S-2, Petawawa Village (5784) S-1, Peterborough (58111) S-1, Petrolia (4044) S-1, Pickering (2537) S-1, Pickering TWP (31734) S-2, Picton (4875) S-1, Pittsburg Township (9443) S-2, Plantagenet North TWP (2037) S-2, Plantagenet South TWP (1725) S-2, Plympton Township (3908) S-2, Point Edward (2773) S-1, Port Colborne (21420) S-1, Port Credit (9442) S-1, Port Dover (3407) S-1, Port Elgin (2855) S-1, Port Hope (8872) S-1,

Port Perry (2977) S-1, Portland Township (3650) S-2, Prescott (5165) S-1, Preston (16723) S-1, Puslinch TWP (3592) S-2, Rainham Township (1999) S-2, Rainy River (1196) S-1, Raleigh Township (6604) S-2, Rama Township (1100) S-2, Ramsay Township (1915) S-2, Rawdon TWP (2115) S-2, Rayside TWP (6344) S-2, Reach TWP (3810) S-2, Red Lake TWP (2170) S-2, Red Rock (Imp. Dist.) (1892) S-2, Renfrew (9173) S-1, Richmond (2122) S-1, Richmond Hill (32284) S-1, Richmond TWP (2770) S-2, Ridgetown (2836) S-1, Rochester Township (3640) S-2, Rockland (3649) S-1, Rockliffe Park (2138) S-1, Rolph Buchann Wylie TWP (2066) S-2, Ross Township (1589) S-2, Roxborough Township (2940) S-2, Russell Township (4157) S-2, Saltfleet Township (18993) S-2, Sandwich South TWP (4842) S-2, Sandwich West TWP (12109) S-2, Sarnia (57644) S-1, Sarnia TWP (10017) S-2, Sault Ste. Marie (80332) S-1, Schreiber TWP (2089) S-2, Scott TWP (2562) S-2, Seaforth (2134) S-1, Seneca Township (2493) S-2, Seymour Township (2985) S-2, Shelburne (1790) S-1, Shuniah (Municipality) (1292) S-2, Sidney Township (12199) S-2, Simcoe (10793) S-1, Sioux Lookout (2530) S-1, Six Nations Indian Res. (3975) S-2, Smith Township (6572) S-2, Smith's Falls (9585) S-1, Sombra Township (4082) S-2, Somerville TWP (1389) S-2, Sophiasburg (1781) S-2, Southampton (2036) S-1, Southwold TWP (4478) S-2, Springer Township (2044) S-2, St. Catharines (109722) S-1, St. Clair Beach (1987) S-1, St. Mary's (4650) S-1, St. Thomas (25545) S-1, Stafford Township (3755) S-2, Stayner (1937) S-1, Stephen TWP (3802) S-2, Stirling (1500) S-1, Stittsville (1994) S-1, Stoney Creek (8380) S-1, Storrington Township (2512) S-2, Stouffville-Whitchurch (11262) S-1, Stratford (24508) S-1, Strathroy (6592) S-1, Streetsville (6840) S-1, Sturgeon Falls (6662) S-1, Sudbury (90535) S-1, Sullivan TWP (2128) S-2, Sunnidale Township (2349) S-2, Sydenham TWP (2436) S-2, Tay TWP (4321) S-2, Tecumseh (5165) S-1, Tecumseth TWP (4158) S-2, Terrace Bay TWP (1860) S-2, Thessalon (1879) S-1, Thorah Township (5630) S-2, Thorold (15065) S-1, Thunder Bay (108411) S-1, Thurlow Township (5630) S-2, Tilbury (3580) S-1, Tilbury East TWP (3009) S-2, Tilbury North TWP (2648) S-2, Tillsonburg (6608) S-1, Timmins (28542) S-1, Tisdale Township (8147) S-2, Toronto (712786) S-1, Tosorontio TWP (2963) S-2, Tuttenham (1616) S-1, Town Of Alfred (1230) S-1, Town Of Orillia (24040) S-1, Townsend Township (5781) S-2, Trenton (14589) S-1, Tuckersmith TWP (2915) S-2, Tweed (1738) S-1, Tyendinaga TWP (2522) S-2, Uxbridge (3077) S-1, Uxbridge TWP (3868) S-2, Valley East TWP (17937) S-2, Vanier (22477) S-1, Vankleek Hill (1691) S-1, Vaughan (15873) S-1, Verulam TWP (1585) S-2, Vespra Township (4183) S-2, Village of Cardinal (1865) S-1, Village of Chesterville (1252) S-1, Village of Kemptville (2413) S-1, Wainfleet TWP (5486) S-2, Walkerton (4479) S-1, Wallace TWP (2402) S-2, Wallaceburg (10550) S-1, Walpole TWP (4447) S-2, Walsingham North TWP (2910) S-2, Walsingham South TWP (2312) S-2, Warwick Township (2433) S-2, Wasaga Beach (1923) S-1, Waterdown (2146) S-1, Waterford (2403) S-1, Waterloo (36677) S-1, Waterloo TWP (8733) S-2, Waters TWP (2936) S-2, Welland (44397) S-1, Wellesley Township (5281) S-2, West Gwillimbury TWP (3272) S-2, West Lincoln TWP (8396) S-2, Westmeath Township (1797) S-2, Westminster TWP (6634) S-2, Whitby (25324) S-1, Whitney Township (1967) S-2, Wiarton (2222) S-1, Wicksteed Township (1825) S-2, Williamsburgh Township (3046) S-2, Wilmot Township (7002) S-2,

Winchester (1575) S-1, Winchester Township (2822) S-2, Windham Township (5853) S-2, Windsor (203300) S-1, Wingham (2913) S-1, Woodhouse Township (3450) S-2, Woodstock (26173) S-1, Woolwich Township (6354) S-2, Yarmouth TWP (8823) S-2, Zorra East Township (5213) S-2, Zorra West Township (2200) S-2

## GROUP 2

Bexley TWP (689), Caledon East (910), Carden TWP (363), Dalton TWP (219), Finch Village (397), Laxton-Digby-Longord (616), Maxville (846), Omemee (777), Plantagenet (v) (909), St. Isidore de Prescott (615), Woodville (473

## GROUP 3

Walpole Island

## MANITOBA

#### GROUP 1

Altona (2122) S-1, Assiniboine (33587) S-1, Beauséjour (2236) S-1, Boissevain (1506) S-1, Brandon (31150) S-1, Carberry (1350) S-1, Carman (2030) S-1, Centennial (46343) S-1, Dauphin (8891) S-1, East Kildonan (32658) S-1, Flin Flon (8873) S-1, Fort Garry (23740) S-2, Fort Rouge (53564) S-1, Gimli (2041) S-2, Killarney (2974) S-1, Lord Selkirk (43213) S-1, Lowe Farm (1339) S-2, Lynn Lake (3012) S-2, Melita (1132) S-1, Midland (46789) S-1, Minnedosa (2621) S-2, Morden (3266) S-1, Morris (1399) S-1, Neepawa (3215), Pine Falls (1233) S-2, Portage La Prairie (12950) S-1, Rivers and Oozawekwan (1775) S-1, Roblin (1753) S-1, Russell (1526) S-1, Selkirk (9331) S-1, Snow Lake (1582) S-2, Souris (1674) S-1, St. Andrews Town (5865) S-2, St. Boniface (47659) S-1, St. James Assiniboia (69702) S-1, St. Johns (40995) S-1, St. Vital (32572) S-1, Ste. Anne (1062) S-1, Steinbach (5197) S-1, Stonewall (1583) S-1, Stony Mountain (1451) S-2, Swan River (3522) S-1, The Pas (6062) S-1, Thompson (19001) S-2, Transcona (22490) S-1, Virden (2823) S-2, West Kildonan (23959) S-1, Winkler (2983) S-1

#### GROUP 2

Arborg (879), Benito (479), Binscarth (469), Birtle (882), Cartwright (340), Crystal City (555), Deloraine (961), Emerson (830), Erickson (531), Ethlebert (526), Gilbert Plains (854), Gladstone (933), Glenboro (698), Grandview (967), Gretna (522), Hamiota (822), Hartney (579), Lac du Bonnet (952), MacGregor (744), Manitou (871), McCreary (545),

Minatonas (610), N-D de Lourdes (613), Niverville (938), Oak Lake (342), Pilot Mound (763), Plum Coulee (480), Powerville (667), Rapid City (374), Riverton (797), Rossburn (638), St. Claude (679), St. Pierre (846), Shoal Lake (833), Ste. Rose de Lac (818), Teulon (828), Wawanesa (478), Winnipeg Beach (687), Winnipegosis (887), Minto (135), St. Laurent (603)

## GROUP 3

Alexander (223), Alonsa (169), Amaranth (333), Ashern (479), Austin (404), Baldur (401), Belmont (341), Birch River (775), Brunkild (113), Camperville (761), Clanwilliam (145), Cormorant (342), Cranberry Portage (618), Cypress River (262), Dominion City (467), Duck Bay (847), Dunrea (177), Eden (140), Elgin (301), Elie (364), Elm Creek (399), Elphinstone (337), Eriksdale (303), Falcon Lake (179), Fannystelle (132), Fisher Branch (444), Fork River (165), Fraserwood (104), Gillam (356), Glenella (201), Grahamdale ( ), Gypsumbille (173), Hodgson (191), Holland (418), Ilford (184), Inwood (186), Ireherne (614), Kenton (223), Langruth (303), Laurier (247), La Salle (146), Lockport (293), Lorette (510), Lundar (649), Makinak (66), Miami (372), Moosehorn (250), Newdale (277), Ninette (560), Oak Point (265), Oak River (247), Ochre River (308), Onanole (426), Petersfield (171), Pikwitonei (230), Pinawa (891), Plumas (356), Poplarfield (114), Rathwell (146), Rennie (121), Reston (556), Roland (376), Rorketon (277), Sandy Hook (136), Sandy Lake (400), Sanford (145), St. Eustache (388), St. Jean Baptiste (108), St. Malo (546), St. Martin ( ), Shilo AFB ( ), Sidney (180), Starbuck (216), Steeproch (171), Strathelair (453), Swan Lake (312), Thicket-Portage (282), Wabowden (594), Warren (237), Wasagaming (124), Westbourne (149), Whitemouth (387)

## SASKATCHEWAN

#### GROUP 1

Assiniboia (2675) S-1, Battleford (1803) S-1, Biggar (2607) S-1, Canora (2603) S-1, Carlyle (1101) S-1, Carnduff (1075) S-1, Creighton (1857) S-1, Davidson (1043) S-1, Esterhazy Sask. (2896) S-1, Estevan (9150) S-1, Foam Lake (1331) S-1, Fort Qu'Appelle (1606) S-1, Gravelbourg (1428) S-1, Grenfell (1350) S-1, Gull Lake (1156) S-1, Herbert Sask. (1024) S-1, Hudson Bay (1971) S-1, Humbolt (3881) S-1, Indian Head (1810) S-1, Kamsack (2783) S-1, Kelvington (1053) S-1, Kerrobert (1180) S-1, Kindersley (3451) S-1, Langenburg (1236) S-1, Lanigan (1430) S-2, Leader (1105) S-1, Lloydminster (3953) S-1, Maple Creek (2268) S-1, Meadow Lake (3435) S-1, Melfort (4725) S-1, Melville (5375) S-1, Moose Jaw (31854) S-1, Moosemin Sask. (2407) S-1, Nipawin (4057) S-1, North Battleford (12698) S-1, Outlook (1767) S-1, Oxbow (1380) S-1, Preeceville (1118) S-1, Prince Albert (28464) S-1, Radville (1024) S-1, Regina (139469) S-1, Rosetown (2614) S-1, Rosthern (1431) S-1, Saskatoon (126449) S-1, Shaunaron Sask. (2244) S-1,

Shellbrook (1048) S-1, Swift Current (15415) S-1, Tisdale (2798) S-1, Unity (2294) S-1, Wadena (1382) S-1, Wakaw (1009) S-1, Watrous (1541) S-1, Weyburn (8815) S-1, Whitewood (1098) S-1, Wilkie (1642) S-1, Wynyard (1932) S-1, Yorkton (13430)

## GROUP 2

Alameda (370), Allan (712), Arborfield (418), Arcola (539), Asquith (355), Balcarres (678), Balgonie (518), Bengough (650), Bien Fait (823), Big River (836), Birch Hills (696), Blaine Lake (671), Bredenbury (472), Bruno (728), Cabri (737), Carrot River (953), Central Butte (522), Churchbridge (973), Craik (503), Cudworth (799), Cupar (573), Cutknife (560), Delisle (653), Duck Lake (584), East End (784), Eatonia (610), Elrose (573), Fleming (183), Francis (159), Govan (354), Hanley (390), Imperial (486), Itona (960), Kinistino (767), Kipling (927), Kyle (509), Laflèche (715), Lampman (830), Langham (535), Lemberg (409), Leroy (435), Lumsden (900), Luseland (728), Macklin (829), Maidstone (691), Martinsville (870), Midale (647), Milestone (483), Morse (455), Mossbank (460), Naican (711), Nokomis (533), Norquay (513), Ogema (457), Ponteix (786), Porcupine Plain (830), Qu'Appelle (451), Radisson (416), Raymore (523), Redvers (846), Rocanville (891), Rockglen (550), Ross Valley (591), Rouleau (395), Saltcoats (509), Scott (254), Sintaluta (272), St. Walburg ( ), Spiritwood (719), Star City (543), Stoughton (751), Strasbourg (759), Sturgis (617), Vonda (258), Waldheim (606), Wapella (518), Warman (781), Watson (840), Willowbunch (482), Yellow Grass (500), Zealandia (155)

#### GROUP 3

None

#### ALBERTA

## GROUP 1

Medicine Hat (26518) S-1, Bow Island (1159) S-1, Redcliff (2255) S-1, Lethbridge (41217) S-1, Brooks (3986) S-1, Coaldale (2798) S-1, Picture Butte (1008) S-1, Raymond (2156) S-1, Taber (4765) S-1, Vauxhall (1016) S-1, Cardston (2685) S-1, Fort McLeod (2715) S-1, Magrath (1215) S-1, Pincher Creek (3227) S-1, Hanna (2545) S-1, Drumheller (5446) S-1, Strathmore (1148) S-1, Three Hills (1354) S-1, Vulcan (1384) S-1, Calgary (403319) S-1, Cochrane (1046) S-1, Didsbury (1821) S-1, High River (2676) S-1, Okotoks (1247) S-1, Olds (3376) S-1, Airdie (1089) S-1, Castor (1166) S-1, Provost (1489) S-1, Stettler (4168) S-1, Wainwright (3872) S-1, Red Deer (27674) S-1, Innisfail (2474) S-1, Lacombe (3436) S-1, Ponoka (4414) S-1,

Rimbey (1450) S-1, Rocky Mountain House (2968) S-1, Sylvan Lake (1597) S-1, Blairmore (2037) S-1, Canmore (1538) S-1, Coleman (1534) S-1, Bellevue (1242) S-1, Camrose (8673) S-1, Lloydminster (4738) S-1, Vegreville (3691) S-1, Vermilion (2915) S-1, Viking (1178) S-1, Sherwood Park (14282) S-1, Stony Plain (1770) S-1, Edmonton (438152) S-1, Wetaskiwin (6267) S-1, Devon (1468) S-1, Drayton Valley (3900) S-1, Fort Saskatchewan (5726) S-1, Leduc (4000) S-1, Morinville (1475) S-1, St. Albert (11800) S-1, Spruce Grove (3029) S-1, Bonnyville (2587) S-1, Cold Lake (1309) S-1, Fort McMurray (6847) S-1, Grand Centre (2088) S-1, Lac La Biche (1791) S-1, St. Paul (4161) S-1, Athabasca (1765) S-1, Barrhead (2803) S-1, Mayerthorpe (1036) S-1, Redwater (1287) S-1, Westlock (3246) S-1, Edson (3818) S-1, Hinton (4911) S-1, Whitecourt (3202) S-1, Grande Prairie (13072) S-1, Beaverlodge (1157) S-1, Fairview (2109) S-1, Fox Creek (1281) S-1, Grande Cache (2525) S-1, Grimshaw (1714) S-1, High Level (1614) S-1, High Prairie (2354) S-1, Manning (1071) S-1, McLennan (1090) S-1, Peace River (5039) S-1, Slave Lake (2052) S-1, Spirit River (1091) S-1, Swan Hills (1376) S-1, Valleyview (1708)

## GROUP 2

Banff (3532) S-2, Jasper (3064) S-2, Fort Chipewyan (1122) S-2

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

### GROUP 1

Armstrong (1648) S-1, Ashcroft (1916) S-1, Burnaby (125660) S-2, Burns Lake (1259) S-1, Cache Creek (1013) S-1, Campbell River (10000) S-2, Castlegar (3072) S-1, Central Saanich (5136) S-2, Chemainus (2048) S-2, Chetwynd (1260) S-1, Chilliwack (9135) S-1, Clearwater (2000) S-2, Comox (3980) S-1, Coquitlam (53073) S-2, Courtenay (7152) S-1, Cranbrook (12000) S-1, Creston (3204) S-1, Cumberland (1718) S-1, Dawson Creek (11885) S-1, Delta (45860) S-2, Duncan (4388) S-1, Enderby (1158) S-1, Esquimalt (12922) S-2, Fernie (4422) S-1, Fort Nelson (2289) S-1, Fort Saint-John (8264) S-1, Fort St. James (1483) S-1, Fraser Lake (1292) S-1, Fruitvale (1379) S-1, Gibsons (1934) S-1, Gold River (1896) S-1, Golden (3010) S-1, Hope (3153) S-1, Houston (2232) S-2, Hudsons Hope (1741) S-2, Invermere (1065) S-1, Kamloops (26168) S-1, Kelowna (19412) S-1, Kimberley (7641) S-1, Kinnaird (2846) S-1, Kitimat (11803) S-2, Ladysmith (3664) S-1, Lake Cowichan (2364) S-1, Langford (10024) S-2, Langley (4684) S-1, Lillooet (1514) S-1, MacKenzie (2332) S-2, Maple Ridge (24476) S-2, Merrit (5289) S-1, Mission City (10220) S-2, Nakusp (1163) S-1, Nanaimo (14948) S-1, Nelson (9400) S-1, New Westminster (42835) S-1, North Saanich (3601) S-2. North Vancouver (31847) S-1, Oak Bay (18426) S-2, Oliver (1615) S-1, Osoyoos (1285) S-1, Parksville (2169) S-1, Peachland (1446) S-2,

Penticton (18146) S-1, Pitt Meadows (2771) S-2, Port Alberni (20063) S-1, Port Alice (1507) S-1, Port Coquitlam (19560) S-1, Port Hardy (1761) S-2, Port Moody (10778) S-1, Powell River (13726) S-1, Prince George (33101) S-1, Prince Rupert (15747) S-1, Princeton (2601) S-1, Qualicum Beach (1245) S-1, Quesnel (6252) S-1, Revelstoke (4867) S-1, Richmond (62121) S-2, Rossland (3896) S-1, Saanich (65040) S-2, Salmon Arm (7793) S-2, Sidney (4868) S-1, Smithers (3864) S-1, South Port George (1282) S-1, Sparwood (2990) S-2, Squamish (6121) S-2, Stewart (1357) S-2, Summerland (5551) S-2, Surrey (98601) S-2, Terrace (9991) S-2, Trail (11149) S-1, Vancouver (426256) S-1, Vanderhoof (1653) S-1, Vernon (13283) S-1, Victoria (61761) S-1, View Royal (3600) S-2, West Vancouver (36440) S-2, White Rock (10349) S-1, Williams Lake (4072) S-1, 100 Mile House (1120) S-1

### GROUP 2

Abbotsford (706), Alert Bay (760), Hazelton (351), Keremeos (605), Lytton (494), Masset (975), Port McNeill (924

## GROUP 3

Blue River (800), Colwood (863), Fort Langley (821), Granisle ( ), New Hazelton (351), Queen Charlotte City (455), Saltspring Is. ( ), Sandspit (500), Skidegate (98), Sointula (553), Sooke ( ), South Hazelton (351), Tasu (209), Upper Kispioux ( )

APPENDIX F

LIST OF STUDY STAFF



## LIST OF STUDY STAFF

## SENIOR ADMINISTRATORS

Mr. Cor Westland, Director, Recreation Canada.

Sam Kalinowsky, Ph. D. Assistant Director, Recreation Canada.

### STUDY DIRECTORS

Marc Laplante, Ph. D. Study Designer and Study Director from March 1, 1971 to May 30, 1972.

Mr. Jean-Marc Lemire, Research Coordinator, Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, Study Director (from June 1st, 1972 to end of Phase II December 1974), and Report author.

## CONSULTANTS (Recreation Canada)

Denyse Plessis-Bélair, Chief Field Coordinator

Marcia Rioux, Report Editor

## RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Denyse Pare: instruments designer

Denyse Paradis: instruments designer

Dave Rourke: chief questionnaire processor

Gilles Séguin: instruments editor and translator

Daniel Logue: instruments editor and translator

## CONSULTANTS AND PROVINCIAL FIELD COORDINATORS (Provincial Governments)

Alberta: Dr. E. McFarland

Mr. T. Everett

Mr. J. M. Lemire (until May 30)

Ms. B. Voigt: Field Coordinator

British Columbia: Mr. D. Basham

Mr. M. Darnbrough: Field Coordinator

# CONSULTANTS AND PROVINCIAL FIELD COORDINATORS (Cont'd)

Manitoba: Dr. G. Taylor

Mr. N. Nixon

Mr. D. Edwards: Field Coordinator

New Brunswick: Ms. K. Witty

Mr. M. McLean: Field Coordinator

Newfoundland: Mr. F. Butler

Mr. R. Dawn

Ms. D. Bartlett: Field Coordinator

Northwest Territories: Mr. J. Bateman

Mr. Downs: Field Coordinator

Mr. B. Shillington: Field Coordinator

Nova Scotia: Mr. A. Clark

Mr. G. Sutherland: Field Coordinator

Ontario: Mr. B. Secord

Mr. B. Knott

Ms. B. Crone: Field Coordinator

M. J. Oaks: Assistant Field Coordinator

Mr. M. Curtis: Assistant Field Coordinator

Prince Edward Island: Mr. C. Ballem

Mr. T. McKenzie: Field Coordinator

Quebec: M. C. Despatie

M. J.P. Lavigne: Field Coordinator

M. G. Girard: Assistant Field Coordinator

Ms. L. Gabias: Assistant Field Coordinator

Saskatchewan: Mr. B. Clarke

Mr. A. Heron

Mr. P. Pickett: Field Coordinator

Yukon: Mr. J. Thorsen

Mr. D. Nicholson: Field Coordinator

## FIELD RESEARCHERS

FIELD RESEARCHERS	
Alberta:	A. McKinnon, A. Brimacombe, C. Landreth, G. Fagnan, R. Duffy, P. Turner, P. Rhein, R. Chesshire, J. Anerson, L. Shantz, R. Thompson, D. Gowan, B. Pengilly, J. Ohashi, K. Karr, P. Davidson, L. Rakoz, V. Boger, R. Nitschmann, P. Dolan, W. Marriott, F. Testin, D. Hamilton, S. Giduk, A. Kimmel, S. Hnatiuk, M. Nesbitt, R. Ramsum, T. Mowat, D. Varuerikos, E. Hinman, H. Stuart.
British Columbia:	D. Thring, J. MacLauchlan, E. Peitso, B. Dick, L. Clark, B. Cox, P. Wilkie, B. Dickson, D. Fischer, L. Brinton, D. Collins, E. Pretty, J. Pugh, S. Richardson, M. Johnson, T. Dixon, H. Geluch, D. Trowsdale, J. Daly, D. Kropp, T. MacKenzie, B. Simmonds, M. Neale.
Manitoba:	M. Allard, J. Glen, L. Gregory, M. Teillet, D. Fitzpatrick, L. Howell, G. Hudson, L. Madarash, D. McNair, G. Mycan, K. Lolafson, R. Otto, D. Parkes, G. Patterson, R. Read, E. Semins.
New Brunswick:	J. McKenzie, C. Lebel, R. Lebouthillier, K. Anderson, C. Duke, M. Burchesi, R. Bourgouin, J. Bourdages, B. Ogilvie, R. Brewster, M. Howard, M. Savoie.
Newfoundland:	J. March, J. Kavanagh, G. Butler, W. Miller, T. MacIssac, K. Byrne, B. Wood, W. MacNeil, W. King, W. Wiseman, C. Horwood, G. Delaney.
Northwest Territories:	G. St-Arnaud, B. Riley, J. Ballantyne, B. Bowes, W. Tripe de Roche, W. Hiltz, W. Smalluk, H. Mathews, D. Adams.
Nova Scotia:	<ul><li>K. MacIntyre, E. Cos, D. Boutilier,</li><li>T. Fewer, D. Corkum, B. Dowling, V. Hebb,</li><li>C. Colwell, B. Mitchell, W. Wilson,</li><li>R. Colavecchia, J. Dickey.</li></ul>
Ontario:	L. Portnoi, K. Walker, G. Young, S. Brill, A. Brownstone, W. Clutterbuck, R. Dahl, A. Feasby, S. Fullerton, G. Hutchings, J. Hill, R. Lisk, M. Luther, P. McGowan,

## FIELD RESEARCHERS (Cont'd)

Ontario:

- J. McLaughlin, S. Marshall, W. Perchal,
- P. Rocks, E. Sanderson, S. Silver,
- M. Smith, J. Tomlinson, A. Webster,
- P. Drohan.
- R. Lang, J. D. Kellough, R. Lee, R. Baka,
- P. Davis, D. Hughes, W. Johnstone,
- S. Konior, D. Koz, M. McKelvie,
- K. Musselman, J. Muto, R. Nicholson,
- R. Pitts, P. Polgar, P. Puopolo, J. Raney,
- R. Vasko, M. Williams.
- S. George, R. Howse, J. C. Watson,
- J. Barnes, C. A. Barré, E. Besruky,
- J. Cosens, J. Cross, T. Dick, C. Feeney,
- S. Freiburger, M. Grainger, K. Riddell,
- L. Sanderson, C. Saracuse, D. Sitts,
- H. Smeenk, S. Stark, J. Squire,
- G. Tschirhart, W. Walker, S. Young,
- J. Zakrzewski.
- J. Bishop, M. Levanto, M. Braun, C. Castle,
- G. Kozorys, D. Maki, R. Palinko, E. Wydra.
- P. Benson, P. Quirt, K. Thibault,
- S. Beriault, M. Carbonneau, J. Doran,
- J. Gauthier, B. Marcellus, C. Matthie,
- J. Menary, N. Poirier, R. Proulx,
- B. Pyear, E. Reitsma, M. Ryan,
- P. Verhoeven, E. Waghorn.
- R. Lavack, I. V. Prociuk, J.W. O'Neill,
- J. B. Andrews, D. Dearing, J. Delfre,
- D. Fenn, D. Genetti, J. Junkin,
- M. Sutherland, M.V. Szymberski.
- Prince Edward Island:
- G. Roberts, B. Phillips, S. Monty,
- W. Campbell.

Quebec:

- J.G. Grenier, G. Chabot, M. Jutras,
- Y. Gagnon, B. Dufour, J.Y. Lamontagne,
- R. Heppel, R. Bernier, R. Cayouette,
- J. Saulniers, A. Turcotte, J.P. Breton,
- R. Brisson, N. Grenier, G. Denomme,
- M. Chiasson, L. Gaudet, R. Potvin,
- P. Collerette, L. Dunnigan, J. Turcotte,
- P. Beauchesne, G. Beaudry, L. Faucher,
- D. Morissette, P. Marcil, D. Marchand,
- F. Gagne, M. Beauchamps, P. Girardin,

## FIELD RESEARCHERS (Cont'd)

Quebec:

Y. Cadieux, S. Demaisonneuve, F. Dupuis, M.J. Dupuis, J.M. Eustache, N. Frigon,

S. Gagnon, D. Hubert, J. Keroack,

M. Laberge, H. Laplante, A. L'Archevêque,

P. Lavigne, Y. Lavigne, S. Lelievre,

G. Marino, M. Mathieu, P.Y. Gagnon,

F. Messier, C. Otis, C. Pilon, D. Pinard,

G. Pollender, M. Sanson, L.R. Simard,

P. Simoneau, G. Therrien, J. Hubert,

M. Tremblay, G. Tousignant, M. Labonte,

F. Lavoie, M. O. Gagnon, Y. Guindon,

J. Vermette, P. Guy, D. Auger,

R. Bissonnette, A. Coulombe, S. Genest,

L. Laberge, M. Laberge, G. Laverdiere,

F. Ouellet, L. Savard, G. Soucy,

J. Tessier, C. Lamontagne, L. Bourque,

M. Pelletier, R. Senecal, M. Bourgon,

J. Charbonneau, R. Delongchamp,

G. Bernard, P. Quintal, G. Patenaude,

R. St-Jacques, M. S. Gagnon, M. L. Gagnon,

G. Labrie, G. Levesque, G. Daoust,

M. Menard, J.P. Rancourt.

Saskatchewan:

B. Radcliffe, N. Garvie, M. Mitchell,

B. Hidlebaugh, L. Sauer, D. McQuoid,

R. Morissette, J. Sundmark, N. Zaph,

R. Dredger, R. McPherson, M. Carr,

D. Wade, L. Szafron, S. Martin, S. Wilson.

Yukon:

B. MacRae, A. Mitchell, S. Beljanski.

#### COMPUTER ANALYST (Health and Welfare Canada)

Mr. A. L. Payer

#### SECRETARIES

Mrs. J. Katchura Ms. M. Wilson











